The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,123 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
M. Malwa	2959	850	A. C. Longin	22d July
L. Ravenna	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th "
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L. Assam	3408	500	R. F. Cain	12th "
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th "
L. Sutlej	4194	700	A. H. Johnson	26th "
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	3900	600	E. J. Baker	9th "
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th "
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballarat	4732	760	P. S. Tomlin	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884
THAMES	4161	700	W. D. Anderson	29th	July.
ROHILLA	3560	700	W. Barratt	5th	Aug.
NEPAUL	3351	600	H. Wyatt	22nd	Aug.
Ancona	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 650. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, May 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
MANILLA	3000	750		Abt.
CHINA	3000	850		1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and Light Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days issued to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa, and to Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the new first-class Monsoon steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 1,700 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 13th August, she will carry a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 525.
Children under 3 years, free. Including wines.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £
Via Dieppe..... 1st class "
Passengers' heavy luggage..... 1st class "
Free of charge to the extent will be delivered in London.
For further particulars allowed by the passage to apply to

RALLI BROTHERS.

Bombay, 30th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail
TITANIA	G. Denich	4,000 600	29th July.
PANDORA	G. Meitel	3,500 550	26th Aug.
VENICE	G. B. Verona	3,800 550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100 600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,300 550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam-launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail.
VENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500 850	28th July.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100 600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,300 550	28th Sept.

Cargo will be received on board after quarantine on the previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN MCGREGOR	3,000	Macalister	about 25th July.
CLAN CAMERON	2,540	Kowly	5th Aug.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Macmahon	25th "
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	Beer	5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	15th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 28th July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Basrah, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1884. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S BEEF AND IRON WINE.
TONIC STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE.

A MOST valuable combination, and will be found of great benefit to those who suffer from weakness and debility; it is of an agreeable flavour and taken readily by the most delicate patients. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
OPERATIVE & DISPENSING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHEMICAL FOOD, or COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Of great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations. Per bottle—Re. 1-0 and 1-12.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE—An invaluable Remedy for Nervous and Strychnine Debility proceeding from result in all cases of general almost a specific in cases of debility in Hot climates; nervine power arising from exhaustion and want of exertion. Rs. 1-8 and 2-8. Not over-mental or bodily

TREACHER'S ABSORBENT LOZENGES, Re. 0-12 per box. Heartburn, Flatulency, &c. For Acidity of the Stomach, &c.

TREACHER'S ORANGE QUININE WINE. Re. 0-12 per box. A Light and Elegant Tonic and promoter of Appetite and Digestion. A most agreeable vehicle for Cod Liver Oil. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S ESSENCE OF QUININE. A concentrated and most valuable preparation of quinine. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S SPECIALITE COD LIVER OIL.—This is prepared from the fresh fish, and undergoes a special process of purification which renders it almost free from taste and smell, and yet does not affect its well-known medicinal properties. Re. 1 per bottle.

TREACHER'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM. An elegant preparation of the finest Cod Liver Oil, emulsified by a new process which renders the oil quite tasteless. It is readily assimilated and being free from nauseous taste, can be taken without discomfort by both Ladies and Children. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN—An admirable combination and portable form, is a most reliable remedy for sluggish Liver, and will be found of great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Headache, Costiveness and other derangements of the stomach and bowels. Re. 1-8 and 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,642,654 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,600
1883 ..... £944,2
" "

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£2,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,210 14 5	1882	£4,342,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum treet.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY,
Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs. a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from	7 0
DITTO 3 or 4 letters, from	8 0
CREST DIES engraved, from	9 0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from	10 0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

ANY Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief 1 0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour 2 8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze 5 0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line 1 8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto 2 0
Engraving per line extra 1 0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra 1 0
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from 5 0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100 ..... 1 0
Lady's ditto ditto 2 0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto 1 12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto 2 1
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from 5 0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

Of the very best London Manufacture, specially made for the Indian Market.

DRAB WATERPROOF CAMBRIC SUITS,
CONSISTING OF HELMET, COAT AND LEGGINGS.

Length.....From 50 to 56 inches.....Cash price, Rs. 10.

DRAB VULCANISED INVERNESS CAPES.

Length.....From 50 to 56 inches.....Cash price from Rs. 18 to Rs. 21.

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
Made from the new Patent "non-absorbent" material.

Length.....From 48 to 56 inches.....Cash price from Rs. 24 to Rs. 30.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length.....From 52 to 56 inches.....Cash price from Rs. 34 to Rs. 38.

HALF CIRCULAR DRIVING CAPES, 30, 33, and 36 inches ..... Rs. 11-0, 12-8 and Rs. 13 0
ORIENTAL DRIVING APRONS, lined plaid, 5 by 4 feet ..... each " 10 8
ORIENTAL SADDLE COVERS, 5 by 4½ feet ..... each " 6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a lass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case..... Rs. 25
In Hunting..... " 30
In Semi-hunting..... " 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case..... " 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month t is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very p'eased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLICK, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery:—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines 4 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 30 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 60 ft. span by 30 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 53 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Iron Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,

AGENTS.

NEW MUSIC.

Price Re. 1-8 each. Postage As. 2

SONGS.

Reaper and the Flowers	Cowen.	Phantom ship	Diehl.
Roll of the Drum	Molloy.	Owl	Adams.
Bébé	Molloy.	After	Sidhington.
Reign of the Roses	Lowthian.	Unlinked	Watson.
One Smile, one Word	Pinsuti.	Queen of the Earth	Pinsuti.
Swinging	Hartog.	Dream of Peace	Pinsuti.
Never to Know	Marzials.	Last Dream	Cowen.
Maiden and the Weathercock	Austin.	My heart and I	Caracciolo.
Carrier John	Pinsuti.	I always meet you in my dreams	Caracciolo.
Devout Lover	White.	Sailing	Marks.
When passions trance	White.	Lassie	Bonheur.
Later on	Rucalossi.	Laddie	Pinsuti.
Voices of the woods	Rubenstein.	This is my dream	Welling.
Loved once, loved ever	Molloy.	Old Pilot	Hatton.
Ask nothing more	Marzial.	Gift of love	Hutchinson.
		Loved and saved	Watson.
		Making Hay	Moir.

WALTZES.

Naples	Clemente.	Beaux Yeux	Kappey
Celestine	Gardner.	Nell Gwynne	Liddell.
Voulez Vous	Tenney.	Princess Ida	Sullivan.
Going to Market	Godfrey.	Rhine Fay	D'Albert.
Siesta	Dalafon.	Fontainbleau	Duke of Albany.
Estudiantina	Waldteufel.	In the Moonlight	Crowe.
In the Twilight	Coote.	Noisette	Andrew.

OPERAS.

"IOLANTHE," A. SULLIVAN. Rs. a.
Vocal Score 3 12
Pianoforte Solo 2 4

"NELL GWYNNE," R. PLANQUETTE. Rs. a.
Vocal Score 3 12
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'MELITA," OR "THE PARSEE DAUGHTER." PONTET, COMPLETE. Rs. a.
Vocal Score (as performed at the Gaiety Theatre). 4 8

"RIP VAN WINKLE," R. PLANQUETTE. Rs. a.
Vocal Score 3 12
Pianoforte Solo 2 4

"PRINCESS IDA," A. SULLIVAN. Rs. a.
Vocal Score 3 12
Pianoforte Solo 2 4

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF MUSIC, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks,

as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,

ENGINEERS IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS
IRON-MONGERS ADN TIMBER-MERCHNTS.

WE are now prepared to undertake Brass as well as plain and ornamental Iron Castings. Estimates furnished on application.

Sole Agents for J. and H. Gwynne's Celebrated Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, sizes on hand 4, 6, 7 and 8 inch, prices reduced.

Sole Agents for Geo. Lucas and Co's Fire-proof Safes with Chubb's locks, several sizes on hand.

Imports.—With the aid of a good code we can obtain supplies not in stock through our London Agents at short notice.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES..... GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars.
OFFICE AND WORKS ..... MODY BAY, near the Ice Factory.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE,

as might have been expected.

OBTAINED

THE GOLD MEDAL AND HIGHEST HONOURS.

PATRONS:

H. M. The Queen and The Heir-Apparent.

A Royal Charter consequently bestowed on the Shippers.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 38, pints per 2 doz. Rs. 61.

Discount for cash 15 per cent.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR WACHTER'S "ROYAL CHARTER."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FINE ARTS.

THE Seventeenth ANNUAL PICTURE EXHIBITION, of the Simla Fine Arts Society, will be opened at Simla on SATURDAY, the 27th of September, 1884.

For Prospectus, apply to

DONALD E. McCRACKEN,
Hony. Secretary, Simla Fine Arts Society.
"The Cedars," Simla.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DATE for receipt of TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PRINTED FORMS, viz., 4th July, as per notice dated 17th June, 1884, has been POSTPONED to 30TH JULY, 1884.

K. D. TREHAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Actg. Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 30th June, 1884.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and Investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH.
Secretaries and Managers.
26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

AHMEDABAD,	KHANGAUM,
BROACH,	KURRACHEE,
HOOBLEE,	OOMRAOTTEE,
INDORE,	POONA.

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.

DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF EAST DECCAN LINE FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the line of Railway from POTGI to GADAG, a distance of 173½ miles, will be OPENED for Goods Traffic on the 1st August, 1884.

The Stations on this line are:—

Hotgi,	Bijapur,	Bagalkot,
Tadval,	Jamnal,	Ratgeri,
Lachyan,	Mulvad,	Badami,
Indi Road,	Telgi,	Alur,
Nimbal,	Ahmadi,	Mailapur,
Minchnal,	Karlimatti, and Gadag.	Hombal,

For rates and other particulars, apply to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, Gadag.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Poona, July 15, 1884.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at	Rs. 4-4	per dozen.
" pints at	3-0	"
Double Stout, quarts at	4-0	"
" pints at	2-12	"

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply, Godownkeeper,
FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.

COWASJEE SORABJEE POCHEE, who has had 20 years' experience and practical knowledge in the Bombay Gas Co., of all the branches of gas fittings, plumbers, tinsmiths, &c., begs to inform the public that he has opened his place of business at Carnac-road, late Esplanade Cross-road, where he hopes the public will favour him with order for gas fittings and repairs in all its branches. He also solicits a trial of his plumber tinsmiths branch where the work is done with all the late improvements and neatness guaranting at the same time workmanship of the best sort, under moderate and reasonable charges.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

TO INDIAN MILL-OWNERS.

FURNISH YOUR WEAVING SHEDS THROUGHOUT WITH MESSRS. H. LIVESEY'S LOOMS WHICH ARE NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN The firm is under contract now to supply Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst, the eminent manufacturers of shirtings, who have mills at Preston, Bamberbridge and Higher Walton, with 600 looms for one of their Weaving Sheds which is now been fitted with new machinery. Messrs. H. Livesey have also received an order for 300 looms from Messrs. Swanson Berby of Preston. We further continue to supply our Indian constituents with looms specially adapted for his country.

H. LIVESEY, LIMITED, Blackburn Lancashire.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE

ONE pair of Pegu PONIES, fast, handsome and quiet, colour a white and light bay, together with tonga and harness, in good order. Price Rs. 1,000. One dun Pegu pony, goes with either of the above, Rs. 250. Apply to

COLONEL WARDEN,
European General Hospital, Bombay.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the shareholders that a THIRD CALL of Rupees two hundred per share is made payable at the National Bank of India, Limited, on or before FRIDAY, the 15th day of August, 1884, after which date, if unpaid, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be charged on the amount of the said call.

By order of the Board of Directors,

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી, સન્સ, અને કંમ્પની,
&c., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI, SONS, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUBIN DAWOOD ESRAIL has contracted with Mr. BEG MAHOMAD HAJEE ABDUL RAHAMAN to sell unto him all that piece or parcel of land together situate on the Baboolla Tank-road without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension Tax No. 917, and containing by admeasurement 1,490 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 119, and are in the occupation of the Oriental Ice Company, and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Baboolla Tank, on or towards the west by the property of Vishvazath Damoder, on or towards the north by said Baboolla Tank-road, and on or towards the south by the property of Allowdia Bin Hajee Ebrahim Jittaxur.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate or interest in the said premises by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as solicitors to the purchaser at their office in Rampart-row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1884.

PAYNE, GILBERT, AND SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 11 a.m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for the calendar year 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Cattle and sheep for slaughter.	Under Schedule No. 1.	Tenders to be received on 15th August 1884.
Beef and Mutton.	,, 2	Do. Do.
Hired Draught Bullocks.	,, 4	Do. Do.
Hired Tonnage and conveyance of Coal.	,, 5	Do. Do.
Drawing, Conveying and distributing water.	,, 6	Do. Do.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding.	,, 7	Do. 20th August 1884.
Leather Articles.	,, 8	Do. Do.
Wooden Articles.	,, 9	Do. Do.
Bamboo and Rattan Articles.	,, 10	Do. Do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.—We sell ALL OUR BOOKS at EIGHT ANNAS THE SHILLING for Cash.

	Rs. a.
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar	8 0
Reed's Engineer's Handbook (new edn.)	6 4
Reed's New Guide Book	2 8
The Key to ditto	1 12
Locomotive Engine-Driving; by Mr. Reynolds	3 0
Builder's and Contractor's Price Book, 1884	2 8
Lucky's Danger Angle and Off-shore Distance Tables	3 0
Reed's Seamanship	1 4
Merchant's Calculator	1 12
Newton's Seamanship	0 10
Twenty-Five Years of My Life; by Lamartine, 2 vols.	15 12
Export Merchant Shippers Guide, 1884	8 6
The Ironmaster, or Love and Pride; by George Phuet	3 12
Olivia Raleigh; by W. W. Follett Spegg	1 4
Allerton Towers; by Annie Thomas	1 4
A Woman's Glory; by Sarah Doudney	1 4
John Inglesant; by J. H. Shorthouse	3 12
Confessions of an English Hachish Eater	0 10
Marguerite de Valois; by A. Dumas	0 10
Eyes of the Law, Our Police Old and New	0 10
Sports Spiced and Pastimes Peppered	0 10
Stop	0 6
Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours Catalogue	0 10
A Good Boy's Diary	0 6
The Monastery	0 6
Red Gauntlet	0 6
Monsieur Violet	0 6
John Bull's Sons	0 6
John Bull's Daughters	0 6

A complete set of the Works of G. W. M. Reynolds in six penny, and two shilling six penny Novels.

Eagle Automatic Copying Pencil	0 12
Refills for ditto, for box of 3	0 8
Linen-marker Pencil	0 12

Purses for Ladies and Gentlemen in a variety of styles. Best Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pen-knives at prices varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 each.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-steeet, Fort, Bombay, July 22, 1884.

CHOICE DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,

SPECIALLY prepared for the Undersigned from choice well-matured TOBACCO, will be compared favourably with any other brand of its kind in respect of prices and quality. A Trial Order is solicited.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSTANTANEOUS
MAGIC
HAIR DYE.
QUICK IN ACTION, FREE FROM SMELL, PLEASANT TO APPLY & PERMANENT IN USE.

Per Case Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
USE
MADON'S
VEGETABLE,
RELIABLE,
PLEASANT,
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.

TESTIMONIALS:—
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses, and the child was much better."
"It showed it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.

To be had at
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED,
BEST LONDON-MADE
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
SHAVING BRUSHES,
FLESH BRUSHES,
MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES,
Of different shapes, sizes and stiffness, made of
Pure White and Black Bristols.
Prices to suit all people.
Also
The celebrated Metalic Combs
or
PATENT WIRE BRUSHES,
Now generally used by ladies.

DRESSING CASES,
DRESSING CASES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
In great varieties.

FLESH GLOVES & PADS.
LOFA'S GLOVES,
LOFA'S GLOVES,
&c. &c. &c.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited

ASK FOR WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS." "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1., quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, unions. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G.'S LINIMENT,

A SPEEDY AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES IN HORSES, DOGS, CATTLE, &c.
Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

MALABAR ITCH

Is a loathsome and contagious disease which not only defies attempts to cure it, but in a large majority of cases is not even relieved by medicines hitherto used, but

G.'S LINIMENT

has been used with marked success in the treatment of the above disease, which is always relieved after two or three applications, and, if the Liniment is carefully used according to the printed instructions, it may be relied on to effort a speedy and permanent cure.

We have permission to publish the following testimonial lately received from an eminent Physician:—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases, with great success."

"(Signed.) W. A. S., M.D."

PREPARED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No. exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are light running, noiseless, perfect, easy-going, durable, strong, and swift. They are above all competitors; perfect in every particular, have more improvements than all others combined.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CHUBB AND SONS' SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Khuljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

WANTED, a qualified Apothecary to proceed with pilgrims to Jeddia. Apply D. Fernandes and Co., Chemists, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED Boys' Jersey Suits, good dark Navy Blue (fast colour), from Rs. 3-9 to Rs. 9 per suit.—Y. A. LACK, 5, and Co., Hummum-street.

COTTON CHECKS FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.—A variety of the above now available for samples, &c. Apply to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

PLUME MIRAGULEUSE.—A Pen which writes with Water. Linen can also be marked with it. 3 annas each, six on a card Re. 1.—Steward & Co., 2, Church-gate-st., Fort.

THE NAPOLEON METHYLATED SPIRIT STOVE will Boil a Pint of water, or cook a steak or chop in five minutes, Re. 1 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

THE Broach Cotton Company in Liquidation.—Auction sale of Ginning Factory at Broach and of Press and Ginning Factory at Palej, by order of the Liquidators, at Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.'s rooms to-morrow, Wednesday, at 3 p.m.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

FRENCH PERFUMERY.—A small consignment just opened at reduced prices.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Army Transport Department on Rs. 65 per mensem. Apply to Colonel Griffith, A.C.G. for Transport, Poona.

RORDERER'S carte blanche Champagne, the brand used at the Byculla and Bombay Clubs, is obtainable at the godowns of Phipson & Co., 13, Forbes-street.

LADY'S 18-carat GOLD WATCH Rs. 40 only. Lady's 18-carat Keyless, Rs. 50 only. Kanny & Co., Watchmakers & Jewellers, 17, Hummum-st., Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 99 to 400. F. STEFFENAGER, Church-gate street.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory once in elasticity and [illegible] Agents for Hunt, Dodd & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED by P. Rutanji, Watchmaker and Jeweller, a Nos. 10, Apprentice, Hindu, Parsee, or first class European workman (a German preferred). Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, according to ability.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WANTED, a HALL PORTER for the Club of Western India, must speak English well and be of unexceptional character. Portuguese preferred. For particulars, apply, with copies of testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS, GUARDIANS, &c.—Required a partner with capital to open a splendid profitable business. Guaranteed 30 per cent. Positive investment. Native gentlemen not objected. Apply "S," this office.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," from Bodger, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 113-3; quarts, Rs. 55-8; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 38-8. Net cash.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Ashari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 3, unbound, Rs. 3-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash, PEARCE and Co., 23 and 25, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WANTED, by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company a PHOTOGRAPHER, who can take and develop plates. Salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per month. Quarters and Apparatus found. Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZI & Co.,
Bombay.
Bombay, 21st July 1884.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. rice Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses sought and sold Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
has no equal NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Leetles, insects, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." ss. 6, p. 1. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT CCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

3 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

WHERE CAN YOU BUY A WATCH FULLY WORTH THE MONEY YOU SPEND?
A single trial will convince that such an establishment is
KANNY & CO.'S,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, etc.
No. 17, Hummum-street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Lepare Bissin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.		
Do. F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. FO	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do. F	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. A W'll American	do.	do.
Do. U S F	do.	do.
Do. No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETÉ L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
GRAND PRIX MACHINES shown the BEST
Terms at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	,, 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		,, 1,20
Do. 8	do. 500	do.	,, ,, 1,200
Do. 20	do. 500	do.	,, ,, 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES Improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-stret

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods) ..... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 2 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 3 0
Small	2	0 18 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS..... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER "FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.		0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
OWN DUTY BILL	3	3 0

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.
INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless cathartic; for fever, sickness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10, B. S. Madon & Co Bombay General Agents for India.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequels of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"The Sarsaparilla, says, never without it. Feeling depressed or out of sorts from ill, for when a dose or two animates me.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequels of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

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STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid ,,	Junction*‡	Shapura	Akola
Byculla ,,	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Rungaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Ravet	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Courla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghaut-Cooper	Mandwa	Malker	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaun
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurtur*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawall	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Powsar
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Karkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Sheringee	Tulligaon	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussara*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah*	Budhal	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonat*¶	Barsee Road
Ballgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Deolalee B.	Khundi	Doroolee	Unger
Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Kharsee for	Kheirgaum	Pandhuree ‡
Kheirwadee	Hoshengabad	Patna	Sholapur*
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Lasnigaum	Bagra	Borebail	Kurnthgaum
Munmar	Semri	Deeksal and	Doolnch
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nadlongree	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Pachmarri)	Poomuttwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Kuigaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Galna	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Pachora	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Myjee	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mussawud	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Saowlee	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Chicksagor
	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Th asra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borghavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Baraitee
Mahaluxmee	Bhoolar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jachwara
Goregaum	Boolemoora	Bareda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
(Depur)	Nowsaree	Wasaud	Patree
Bhyndar	Maroiee	Nowlay	Khairaghore
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Verour	Surat*¶	Bhaduj	Lillapore Rd.
Sopalla	Amroiee	Oomrut	Lecteran
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

*Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 10 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, on Maidan at 5-15 p.m., weather permitting.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Thames (s), from London; and Nyanza (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Persian Gulf; Ripon (s), Antwerp; and Europa (s), Havre.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting):—

Overture	Barber of Seville ..... Rossini.
National Dance...	Hungarian .....
Valse	Toujours Fidele ..... Waldteufel.
Grand Selection...	Princess Ida ..... A. Sullivan.
Valse	Je t'aime ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sheikh left the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Kirby Hall entered, and the s.s. Adowa left, it on Sunday; and the s.s. St. Mungo left it yesterday.

MAHOMEDAN PREACHING INSTITUTION.—The Honorary Secretary of the Mahomedan Preaching Institution, Bombay, gratefully acknowledges the sum of Rs. 100, contributed by Amabai, the daughter of the late Mr. Paloba, towards the charity funds of the Institution.

A NEW NATIVE CIVIL SERVANT.—We learn that a telegram has been received from England, announcing that Baboo K. L. Palit, son of Mr. Taraknath Palit, a well-known member of the Calcutta Bar, has passed the Civil Service Examination.

BREACH OF THE OPIUM ACT.—Tilla Ahmed was yesterday fined Rs. 50 by Mr. P. Ryan for having in his possession 56 tolas of opium without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. Another Mahomedan named Maiden Carrimsha was fined Rs. 10, or in default seven days' simple imprisonment, for a similar offence.

MASONIC.—A funeral lodge in memory of the late lamented R. W. Bro. Mackintosh Balfour, Immediate Past Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, will be held by Lodge Caledonia at the Masonic Hall, Byculla, at 6 this evening. All Master Masons are cordially invited to be present.

POLO.—This afternoon's sides are as follows:—

BLACK & YELLOW		WHITE.
Mr. Craigie.		Mr. Arthur.
Mr. Conroy.		Mr. King.
Mr. Kee.	vs.	Mr. Lyle.
Mr. Remington.		Captain Olivier

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seafon, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the European mails of the 4th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs. McCullum. Mr. J. Darling.
Mr. R. O. Forbes. Mr. E. Grey.
Mr. Hargreaves. Mr. & Mrs. Winterbotham.
Mr. W. Coos. Mr. Dunlop.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Fortune and Capt. Langley. Infant.

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr. W. Centro. Mr. J. P. Coy.
Mrs. J. P. Evans. Mr. F. J. Atkins.
Hon. W. Reynolds. Mr. J. C. Scaramanga.
Col. Buralit. Mr. R. E. Hamilton.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 28TH TO 4TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE 46th anniversary of the Queen's Coronation was celebrated on Saturday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Friday visited Shorncliffe Camp and inspected the 10th Hussars, of which the Prince is Colonel, who have recently returned from Egypt. The Princess presented the officers and men with medals for the Soudan campaign.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord De la Warr complained of over-pressure of children in Board Schools, and of the disposition of the Education Department to discourage voluntary schools. Lord Calingford disputed the accuracy of the statements made of over-pressure. On Monday, an amendment in the Secretary for Scotland Bill was carried providing that the control of endowed schools in Scotland should remain with the Privy Council. On Tuesday Earl Cairns gave notice of an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Franchise Bill, and Lord Carnarvon announced his intention not to proceed with his notice of a vote of censure. The business last night was of a routine character, and only occupied a brief space of time.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Sir S. Northcote moved to expunge from the votes the words *genuine contradiction* on the third reading of the Franchise Bill, Mr. Pell and another member having proclaimed their dissent. Mr. Gladstone was willing to assent to the motion, but the House refused the motion by 125 to 82. On Monday Mr. Gladstone having moved to give precedence to the motion of a vote of censure, Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen deprecated a discussion during the sitting of the Conference, and Mr. Gladstone, while bound by custom to give a day to the motion, declared that a debate would be injurious and inopportune. After some further discussion the motion to postpone the Orders of the Day was negatived by 190 to 148, the Ministers voting with the Conservative minority. On Tuesday Dr. Cameron moved a resolution urging more active measures to meet the small-pox epidemic in London. Sir C. Dilke agreed that more direct preventive measures were required. The debate was proceeding when the House was counted out soon after 7 o'clock. On Wednesday the Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. A Bill to provide continuous sittings of Judges at Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester was opposed by the Attorney-General, but was carried by 87 to 64. Last night, after a variety of questions relating to the Conference, the Nisero captives, and other subjects, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he could not proceed with the Shipping Bill in the present session. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to a debate on the second reading of the Government of London Bill, which was not concluded.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present, except Lord Spencer.

The polling in North Warwickshire on Monday resulted in the return of Mr. P. A. Muntz, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 1,744 votes over Mr. Corbett, the Liberal candidate.

Earl Spencer arrived in London on Tuesday morning and had an interview with Mr. Gladstone. He returned to Dublin in the evening.

The first meeting of the representatives of the six Great Powers in Conference on the affairs of Egypt was held on Saturday at the Foreign Office. The proceedings were confined to the selection of protocolists and secretaries and a short statement from Earl Granville, after which the Conference adjourned.

The Lord Chief Justice on Monday summed up the evidence in the suit brought by the Attorney-General against Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., for sitting and voting in the House of Commons without having taken the oath, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

In the cricket match between Oxford University and Marylebone the former were successful by six wickets; Yorkshire defeated Lancashire by three wickets; the Australians defeated the Gentlemen of England by 46 runs; Notts beat Sussex by an innings and 28 runs; the Philadelphians were beaten by the Gentlemen of Hampshire by five wickets; and Eton defeated Winchester by five wickets. In the Inter-Universities cricket match, Oxford won by seven wickets against Cambridge. In that between Lancashire and Cheshire the former was successful by nine wickets. The Philadelphian team beat the Gentlemen of Gloucestershire by 168 runs. The Australian beat the players by six wickets.

The death is announced of Mr. Q. G. Merewether, Q.C., and formerly M. P. for Northampton.

Joseph Simmons, an acronaut, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday of perjury in connexion with a claim for damages made by him on the Great Northern Railway Company, on account of injuries alleged by him to have been sustained in a collision on their line. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A girl having fallen into the river, at Morpeth, on Friday, her two brothers went to her rescue, but all were drowned.

The steamer Cesarea, from Southampton for St. Malo, was sunk on Friday, off Cape la Hogue, by collision with another steamer, the Strathesk. A French sailor, a passenger, was drowned.

Miss Muller, a prominent leader of the Women's Suffrage movement, having refused to pay Queen's taxes as a protest against taxation without representation, some articles of furniture were seized. Several ladies, including Mrs. Ashton Dilke, were present and approved of Miss Muller's resolution.

A fire broke out on Monday, at noon, in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, and despite all efforts the entire building was destroyed.

Mr. C. W. Burge, a broker on the Stock Exchange, was declared a defaulter on Friday afternoon, and immediately afterwards shot himself at his office.

OBITUARY.—Capt. G. Hamond, Mad. Ret.; J. S. Du Chergue, late Ben. C. S.; Lady Francis Lamb; Mr. Percy Mitford.

ACCORDING to pilgrims arrived at Suakim on Sunday, Khartoum was safe on May 23, and Berber on June 7, but their statement is not credited in Cairo. The 46th (Duke of Cornwall's) Regiment has been despatched to Keneh.

The deaths from cholera at Toulon show a tendency to increase, and on Wednesday they numbered 14. At Marseilles on Tuesday there were three deaths.

A new method of treatment of cholera adopted by Dr. Troncin by inhalation of oxygen has, it is stated, been successful in several cases.

In consequence of the attack by Chinese on French troops, near Langson, orders have been sent to the commander of the French naval forces to adopt vigorous retaliatory measures against Chinese ports, should satisfaction not be given.

A telegram from Shanghai reports that a war between China and France is threatened, an influential party in Pekin being resolved to ignore the recently-concluded treaty.

An anti-Jewish riot occurred in Algiers on Saturday, and several persons were injured and houses wrecked.

The rupture between Prince Napoleon and his son, prince Victor, is now complete, and the subject is discussed with great bitterness by the Bonapartist papers.

The deaths are announced of M. Tissot, formerly French Ambassador in London, and of General Todleben, the artillerist defender of Sebastopol.

The German Parliament passed the Working Men's Compulsory Assurance Bill on Friday, and on the following day the Session was closed. As there must be a general election in November it is not probable that the present Parliament will meet again.

The Indian press discuss, with great interest the active measures adopted by Russia for extending and establishing her authority over the tribes east of the Caspian.

Burmah is in a disturbed condition. The pretender to the throne, who has been detained for some time in Calcutta, effected his escape, but was brought back from Colombo.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr S C Holbrow, B U C S. Surg J Moorhead, B
Mr F Pont, B U C S. Mr A L Lesiar, M C S
Mr W J B Mackenzie, B U C S. Mr J W Martin, M U C S
Mr C E Day, B U C S. Mr J H Taylor, M U C S
Mr F Burrell, B U C S. Col W H Whitlock, M S C
Maj D S Cunningham, B U C S. Mr L R de Fonblanque,
Surg-Major K P Gupta, B. B U C S

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A Hadington, B U C S, 1 week. Capt H F Stevens, B S C, 60 days
Mr P T Large, B U C S, 14 days. Surg-Major R C Chandra, B. 135 days
Mr E A Carswell, B U C S, 2 mo. Surg G A Dundas, B, 35 days
Mr H F White, H U C S, 2 mo. Capt J W Wray, B S C, 4 mo.
Mr G L Towers, B U C S, 2 mo. Brigade-Surgeon C J F S
Mr S C G Wood, B U C S, 3 mo. Mac Dowall, B, 3 mo
Surg-Major P Murphy, M.D., Bo. 6 mo
Mr H H Locke, B U C S, 3 mo. Surg A S Faulkner, Bo, 183 days.
Mr C A Mills, B U C S, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A H Harington, B C S. Mr R H Pawsey, B U C S.
Mr F A Newman, B U C S. Mr J M Rutherford, B U C S
Mr E R Middleton, B U C S. Col D W Williams, M Inf
Mr R M Meiklejohn, B U C S. Lieut G B Hewett, Bo U S

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

It is reported that Debbah has been successfully attacked by 12,000 Arabs, and that 3,000 of the garrison and the inhabitants have been killed. It is added the Mudir of Dongola with a number of officers, has gone in the direction of Debbah, with what object was not known. The correspondent who sends this news—that of the *Daily News* at Assouan—telegraphed on Monday (June 30):—

"Major Kitchener arrived here this morning, accompanied by an Arab escort, having completed an extended reconnaissance through the Korosko Desert, which occupied seventeen days. He travelled almost due east from Korosko, reaching within two days of the Red Sea, visiting the outlying Arab posts under the Sheikh Jibran, which he found in excellent order; Jibran having more men under arms than he receives pay for. Major Kitchener reports the country quiet. He denies that the Bishareen Arabs have thrown in their lot with the Mahdi. Their hesitation was increased by a rumour spread among them that 20,000 English have landed at Suakim.

"Major Kitchener's report confirms the news that the force operating near Berber is part of the Mahdi's regular dervish army, which is under the strictest discipline and effectively organized. He ridicules the rumour denying the fall of Berber, and says that people in authority have not yet recognized how formidable the Mahdi's movement is. The rebels have sent out a warning that they will give no quarter to persons fighting against the Mahdi or taking refuge in the infidel lines. This announcement has spread consternation through the population. Major Kitchener states that the desert route is at present impracticable for an army. Even Arabs must advance by the river. The country between the Nile and the Red Sea is impossible for a European force. Water is scarce and very bad. There is no danger of a rebel advance until after Ramadan. Then there will be sufficient rain-water in the valleys and secret reservoirs known to the Arabs to enable the Mahdi's army to advance from Berber through the desert, when some heavy fighting may be expected."

The correspondent had a long talk with Major Kitchener. The following is a summary of his views:—

"The Mahdi's movement is fanatically religious, and more formidable and better organized than the authorities imagine. The dervishes are fanatically brave and are under the strictest discipline. Every province now conquered by Wingate. Every invasion of Egypt after the Ramadan is almost certain. The Emir Abdullah Waddakair is marching on Dongola with the main body of the Berber forces. A train of camels loaded with ammunition for the use of the rebels is reported to be passing About Hamed in the direction of Dongola. After the capture of Dongola the rebels will probably advance through the eastern desert and attack Egypt, using the Berber-Kosseir route. Major Kitchener is positive that no large force has passed his posts, which extend almost due east from Korosko on the Nile to Shebteb on the Red Sea. Any force advancing on Korosko must stop at Mograt Wells on Assuan at Ikhemieh Wells or Abou Safa; and any force marching from Berber must take water at El Onga. All these points are occupied by strong posts having large reserves, so placed as to reinforce whichever post is menaced. Should a rebel army advance, this line would be broken, but full and timely intelligence of the rebel movement be obtained. Without these posts the rebels might advance through the desert and strike the Nile without the Government having the slightest warning. Major Kitchener admits that the Bishareen Arabs are doubtful. He thinks General Gordon safe, and says the relief expedition should consist of 20,000 men."

Telegraphing early on Thursday morning, (July 4), the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"According to very trustworthy accounts the Mahdi's recent successes have greatly increased the number of his believers. In Cairo all the Senoussi confraternity, those Jesuits of Islam, are strongly in his favour. They are in constant communication with Bekir Pasha, just via Egypt and the desert. The Ehazar there, the greatest Mahoumedan University, at a secret meeting held three weeks ago, pronounced in favour of the Mahdi's religious claims, and is preparing a pamphlet showing that his tokens fully agree with predictions contained in the apocryphal books of the Koran. It appears that the Mahdi now cleverly represents himself as only a "forerunner" of the great Mahdi. This view is adopted by his adherents. Several European adventurers are amongst his troops, and he is said to have designs on Cairo. During the last few weeks a great change has occurred, for a well-organized coherent religious movement has taken the place of disconnected local insurrections."

Sala Agha, who defended Senaah bravely, is reported to have joined the Mahdi and become an active fanatical leader. Colonel Colville, of the Guards, who left London recently for Egypt, at a few hours notice, having been selected by General Wolseley, has started on an expedition from Assiout to the oasis of Selimah, situated on the left bank of the Nile, between Wady Halfa and New Dongola. It would seem, as the force is to consist of 1,000 men, that a determined attempt is to be made to obtain information as to the military situation in the direction of Khartoum.

The following is a literal translation of a letter, in French, sent by General Gordon to Dr. George Sweinfurth, author of "The Heart of Africa," who visited the country of the Niam Niam and the unknown kingdom of Monbattu:—

Khartoum, March 1.

Dear Doctor,—Thank you for your letter. I would have been glad to have seen you in Cairo, but I did not know where to find you. You would have been surprised to have seen how quiet the country I went through was. One would not think that the people were at war. Now things are better, it seems there is no fear that the Mahdi will come out from Obeid. It also seems that he is very badly situated, because he fears the Turks and Egyptians also his own people. He has not even the semblance (form) of a Government. He has scattered all the soldiers that went to Obeid among the tribes, and he disarms all. You know the extraordinary tactics of which he made use against Hicks. At the first place, Hicks had interviews every evening with the Mahdi's agents. These conducted Hicks into a narrow gorge, and after he had entered it they opened a terrible fire on him, and when he tried to retire he found his road closed. Hicks remained there for three days; then the Arabs entered (the square) and killed them all. That is in the history of wars. The slaves, who already know well their power, will not be long before they rise against their masters; and this will be, according to my ideas, the solution of the slave question. I have no time to answer all your arguments about the Soudan, but I will say that I will not drive away the Egyptians. It is they who wish to retire and have their places filled with Soudanese. I will try to obtain a tie (*lien*) with Egypt—not with the Khedive, whoever he may be. I do not like Oriental Courts. It will not be necessary for us to make independent States. They should be all dependent on Khartoum. I have no time to tell you how the Soudanese have changed since the revolt. They are no longer manageable, and they give much trouble (*fâche*) to their Governors. The suppression of the negroes can only be accomplished by the Congo. But I will evacuate the Bahl Gazelle and the Equator. Excuse such a short letter, my dear Doctor, and believe me, yours devoted,

C. GORDON.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"An acrimonious correspondence has been going on during the last few days between the Egyptian Government and the English Foreign Office concerning the police organization. The Egyptian Ministers state that they cannot be responsible for order under the present anomalous arrangement whereby the English police officials, theoretically subordinate to the local governors, act over their heads, reporting directly to Cairo. They say the present arrangement excites fanaticism since natives believe the English Government aim at the displacement of the governors by English officials, whereby they would obtain the complete possession of the country. The appointment of two English inspectors-general of reform in place of Mr. Clifford Lloyd is strongly objected to here. The natives comment on the fact that when Anglo-Egyptian officials quarrel amongst themselves they refer their disputes straight to London, totally ignoring the Egyptian Government, which pays them and whose servants they are supposed to be."

Some extraordinary and conflicting rumours came from the Soudan on the morning the mail left England. The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that letters have been received by persons whom he has reason to know are trustworthy, which are stated to have been sent from the insurgent army at Khartoum. They state that, in consequence of disaffection among the garrison, the town was captured without difficulty on the last days of May. There was no massacre, most Europeans adopted the Mohammedan religion, but General Gordon declined to follow their example. He is quite safe and well, and allowed to move about freely in the Mahdi's camp. He refused to avail himself of the opportunity of escaping on his steamer. The Mahdi himself is at Khartoum. All the Europeans are well treated.

On the other hand, official telegrams from Cairo mention rumours that the Mahdi received at Khartoum, but was forced to [illegible] started for account of the movement. [illegible] retrace his steps on Darfur. On his [illegible] vents of the rival Mahdi in the Hadendoah tribe, and it is reported that he is still detained by them.

It is also stated in the telegrams that no confirmation of the rumoured capture of Debbah has been received, and the story is doubted; and the *Times* correspondent at Wady Halfa says it now appears to be certain that Berber is still safe. There is, therefore, the correspondent thinks, the greater reason for at once securing the alliance of the force at Dongola by sending aid to the Mudir. If he should decide to be hostile he can materially aid the rebels, who lack firearms.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, July 4.)

India Office, 4th July, 1884.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—

Lieut the Hon A S Hardinge, RI Scots Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp to the C-in-C of the Bombay Army.

Lieut E L Wright, Ben S C, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl T Wright, C B, Comdg a Divn of the Bengal Army.

Major F W Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl H Rowlands, C B, V C, Comdg a Divn of the Madras Army.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff of the Bengal Army:—Capt D Chesney, Ben S C, to be a Depy Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry, vice Major A E Shepherd, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

MEETING OF THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

THE first meeting of the representatives of the six Great Powers of Europe, to confer upon the Egyptian finances, took place on Saturday (June 28) at 3 o'clock, in the Conference Chamber at the Foreign Office. Earl Granville attended early at the Foreign Office, and was engaged for some time previous to the hour arranged for the meeting of the plenipotentiaries with Sir Evelyn Baring and others.

At half-past 2 o'clock a number of persons interested had assembled at the chief entrance to the Foreign Office, which is within the grand quadrangle, to see the arrival of the Ambassadors. At that hour, Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, walked over from the Treasury buildings to Earl Granville's room, where, some time later, the foreign diplomatists were received. The first representative of the Foreign Powers to arrive was Musurus Pasha, representing Turkey. His Excellency only received his final instructions to attend the Congress on Friday, when he visited Earl Granville and acquainted his lordship with the fact. He was not accompanied by a financial expert, no time being allowed since his Excellency's instructions arrived for one arriving. Quickly following came the newly-appointed Russian Ambassador, M. de Staal. He likewise was unaccompanied by a financial adviser. M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, together with M. de Blignières, the financial expert, the latter having come in the morning from Paris, arrived from the French Embassy, whence he had been preceded by Count d'Aubigny at ten minutes to 3. The German Plenipotentiary, Count Munster, arrived shortly after, having walked over from the Embassy in Carlton-terrace, accompanied by M. Derenthal, the financial expert. Count Nigra, the representative of Italy, arrived next, the last to join the diplomatic circle with Lord Granville being the Australian Ambassador, Count Karolyi, and his financial expert, M. de Vetsera. Earl Granville received each of the Ambassadors and their assistants as they arrived in his private room at the top of the grand staircase. Introductions first of all took place between the financial experts and the different officials, the Ambassadors, with the exception of M. de Staal, being well acquainted with each other.

According to precedent, the Minister in whose country the meeting was held, Earl Granville, assumed the presidency with the consent of the representatives of the Powers. The next business of the meeting was the election of protocolists, who act in the capacity of secretaries. Mr. Philip Currie, C. B., who accompanied the Earl of Rosebery-field and the Marquis of Salisbury to Berlin, and was present during the Berlin Congress, was unanimously appointed by the Powers the First Protocolist; Count d'Aubigny, the Counsellor of the French Embassy, being appointed, without dissent, Joint Protocolist. The Hon. F. Villiers was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Congress. On arrival at the Conference Chamber each member took a seat at the round table, Mr. Childers, the second plenipotentiary for England, the only Power allowed this privilege, being seated close to Lord Granville. Earl Granville, after the members were seated, it is understood, opened the proceedings by making a short statement as to the proposals that were to form the subjects of the consideration of the financial proposals of Great Britain for the assistance of the Egyptian exchequer were then placed before the Conference. As these proposals had not previously been the subject of discussion between the representatives of the Great Powers, the Conference was adjourned 25 minutes after meeting, until the financial experts could have an opportunity of examining the different points of the plan. No date for the next meeting was fixed, but it is believed that the Ambassadors will be in a position to further consider the arrangements towards the latter end of this week.

MR. CLAUDE VINCENT ON ENGLAND'S PERIL IN EGYPT.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following account of an interview with Mr. Claude Vincent:—Mr. Claude Vincent, Under-Secretary to the Madras Irrigation Department, has arrived in London from Upper Egypt. He visited the country on his way home, and accompanied his brother Mr. Edgar Vincent, the Financial Adviser of the Egyptian Government, during a recent excursion to the southern provinces. It was his intention when he set out to have made his way to Abou Hamad, but on reaching Wady Halfa he found that Abou Hamad was in the hands of the Mahdi. He did not penetrate further south than Wady Halfa, the point at which Sir Evelyn Baring has drawn the new frontier of Egypt. Mr. Vincent left Wady Halfa on the 16th of June, and as from his position he was able to convene familiar talk with all the authorities, both English and Egyptian, between Wady Halfa and Alexandria, he possesses the latest as the most authentic information as to the situation on the Nile, more especially in relation to the probable movements of the Mahdi and our means of resistance. Our representative yesterday had a prolonged interview with Mr. Vincent, and the following is the substance of the news which that well-informed Englishman now in the country brings from what there is reason to fear will only too soon be the seat of war.

The situation in Egypt is infinitely more serious than any one in this country seems to imagine. For the present there is no immediate danger. The month of Ramazan began on the 20th of June, and for four weeks from that date the Mahdi will make no movement. After that time, however, the storm will burst, and we shall be fighting hard to maintain our hold in the country. Such at least is the conclusion that I have formed after a very careful study of the question on the spot, with the help of all the best authorities, English and native, between Cairo and Wady Halfa. The indifference that prevails here in London amazes me. Even if we were going to scuttle next year out of Egypt, the danger is bear to be evaded in that way. To begin with, you seem to have no idea of the intensity with which we are hated in Egypt, from one end to the other. This animosity prevails everywhere. We are hated first, because we are Christians; second, because we are foreigners; and thirdly, because, although we have been two years in the country, we have done no good to anyone, not even to ourselves. Everyone hates us, from Nubar Pasha downwards. The invectives against the English which are published in the *Bosphore*, Nubar's organ, are simply ferocious, and all the worst of them are translated into Arabic and circulated everywhere. There is not a mosque in Cairo where the Friday sermon of the Imaut are not exhorted to prepare to execute vengeance on the Infidel. All over the country, in the Delta as well as in Upper Egypt, the attitude of the population is one of expectation. They are waiting for the advent of the Mahdi, and they believe he will be stronger than we. In Egypt the steam is being got up on every side until we are perilously near an explosion. By itself this ferment of discontent might not matter, but outside the frontier lies the standard of the wonder-working of the Mahdi's rebellion. That is the great peril with which we should be preparing to cope at once, but which so far as I can see, we are doing nothing to avert.

"If you don't smash the Mahdi, the Mahdi will smash you"—that is the whole truth in a nutshell. Gordon never spoke a truer word than when he told you that. But every day the smashing is postponed it will become more difficult, and the more likely will it be that the Mahdi will be the smasher and we the smashed. Berber, for instance, has fallen. Of that no Englishman or Arab on the frontier entertains the slightest doubt. Optimists here profess still to regard its fall as not proven; but at Wady Halfa it is no more questioned than that we captured Tel-el-Kebir. I saw an Arab who came with the Mahdi's message to Hussein Pasha Khalifa's son, announcing that Berber had been stormed. Its garrison of 1,500 had made a brave resistance while their ammunition held out, but then the Arabs "rushed" the town putting every man to the sword. Hussein Pasha Khalifa was wounded and taken a prisoner. The Arab, who was attired in the Mahdi's uniform, a curious dress of coarse white cotton, on which was worked a simple pattern of blue, carried a massive iron sword in a leather sheath in his left hand, and this, together with his letter for the Mahdi and his uniform, enabled him to pass unmolested up to Korosko. We closely cross-questioned the fellow, but we could not shake his testimony. Before long we may take it as certain, has fallen, and with the fall of Berber went all hope of relieving General Gordon for at least eighteen months—if indeed he is ever to be relieved, which at present does not appear to be expected by any of our authorities. But if you were going to send an army from Suakim to Khartoum—and it is much the best route—just look how the fall of Berber will complicate matters. The last well on the road is seventy miles from Berber. The relieving force will have [illegible] whole of that waterless road [illegible] to fight the will rally all his men [illegible] and then the Mahdi the water at Berber. Hence, you will never get to [illegible] without a railway, and a railway, according to all the experts, from Colonel Watson, who went over the ground very carefully several years ago, downward, cannot be constructed in much less than a year. A few miles of 18in. gauge railway from Woolwich is being sent out to Suakim. But that is too narrow; for practical purposes you might as well send out hatpins. A 36in. gauge line, it would at least be required. The line of the indispensable railway climbs over hills rising from 1,500 to 2,200 ft. in height, and its construction would be long and difficult. So long as we held both ends of the road the belief of Gordon was possible without a railway. The moment Berber fell it became impossible. As it is at Berber, so it is elsewhere. Each place which by a little timely resolution you might have held against the Mahdi will have to be reconquered at no small loss of blood and treasure. Dongola, for instance, might have been held, ought to have been held. The mudir, a good fellow, could have held the town if he had been supported. Instead of that, he was treated in the most scurvy fashion and then deserted, with the result that to save his life he has now no alternative but to go over to the Mahdi. Each successive advance of the insurrection increases the prestige of the rebels and increases correspondingly the alarm in Egypt, until it has come to this, that when the Mahdi drives in the Khedive's outpost at Wady Halfa, panic will reign supreme in Cairo and Alexandria.

The effect of their constant falling back has been most disastrous upon the soldiers of the Khedive. I do not think that Sir Evelyn Wood's army is honeycombed by intrigues or that religious fanaticism will cause them to go over to the Mahdi. They are well treated, carefully drilled, no cases of desertion or of insubordination are ever heard of, and their officers speak very highly of them. But the probability is that so soon as the Mahdi begins his northward march they will run like hares before the hounds. And why? Because, in the first case, they will be outnumbered by twenty to one, and in the second place, because they know wherever the Mahdi's men have met their comrades the latter have been cut to pieces. They have not even one solitary success to nerve them to make a stand. The consequence is they will not stand, and we shall have to face the Mahdi's advance after a defeat on the frontier and with a population seething with religious and political discontent in our rear. If that is not a serious situation, I do not know what is, and yet no one in London seems to give it a thought.

Dongola I regard as hopeless. We might have saved it. Now it is too late. The Mahdi will take it as soon as Ramazan is over. At present his most advanced position is at Mourad, nearly half-way to Korosko on the desert road from Abou Hamad. There is nothing between him and the Egyptian frontier but Dongola. Now as to the frontier guard. What does it consist of? and with what materials are we preparing to ward off the shock of the Mahdi's advance? Remember that the exaggerated report put the number who stormed Berber at 30,000, and 12,000 men are said to have taken Debbah. You have already seen how they can fight. What have we to rely on against the northward rush of this fanatic horde? Five hundred Egyptian soldiers, commanded by Colonel Trotter and a single subaltern, occupy Wady Halfa, and that is all. There are no fortifications at Wady Halfa behind which they might rally, only some barracks in which they would probably retire and fight as best they could from the roof. It is inevitable if there is any attack in force on Wady Halfa, therefore that the feeble Egyptian outpost must fall back on Korosko, where there are 100 other Egyptian soldiers under Colonel Donne. That is to say, you will only have 1,000 Egyptian infantry, with four English officers, between Assouan and the Mahdi. The situation will be just as it was at Wadi Halfa, only at Korosko they are throwing up these detached earthworks; whereas at Wady Halfa there were no fortifications. But the panic occasioned by the abandonment of Wady Halfa will more than counterbalance the increased strength of the position, and in all probability Korosko will share the fate of Berber, of Sinkat, of Debbah, of Dongola, and of Wady Halfa.

Between Korosko and the Red Sea Major Kitchener has stretched a cordon of Bedouin posts, clustering round each well and occupying each oasis. He has 1,500 of them on duty, and he can rely upon them informing him if the rebels break through the line, but they are not expected to resist. You can hardly ask 1,500 tribesmen to hold two hundred miles of country against the Mahdi, and as a matter of fact they are solely used for scouts as a branch of the intelligence department.

What next? The next point at which a stand can be made is at Assouan, where there are at present under the command of Colonel Duncan, about 2,000 Egyptians, 300 men of the Royal Sussex, and eight Krupp guns. The place will be further strengthened by the 1,000 Egyptians who will retire from Wady Halfa and Korosko and Colonel Duncan is confident of his ability to hold his own. But you will then have already abandoned nearly 500 miles of Egyptian territory and convinced the Egyptians more firmly than ever that the Mahdi is indeed a Prophet of God. Nor is that all. Assouan although fairly well fortified—it stands on a hill which could be held without much difficulty—is not provisioned for a siege. There are no storehouses in existence for holding the food needed by the men and although they can always get water from the Nile the more men Colonel Duncan has under his command the greater becomes the difficulty of his commissariat arrangements, provisions having to be sent chiefly from Cairo, that is, along 230 miles of single line, and up 900 miles of a river against a stronger current.

There seems to be some idea here that the Mahdi will stay where he is, and that the tide of Moslem fanaticism will not overflow the imaginary line which we have drawn across the desert. But a Mahdi never stops short because he is a Mahdi he must go on and ever on until the will of Allah is revealed to him, in the shape of an impregnable frontier or an invincible army, that he has reached the appointed limits of his domain. Even if you ignore that fundamental principle, why should he stop? Wherever he has encountered an enemy he has been victorious. Gordon still holds Khartoum and as long as he holds Khartoum the full force of the Mahdi's movement will not be felt in Upper Egypt. But even if the Mahdi himself wished to stop, his followers, excited by a long succession of conquests, would refuse. The booty of the Delta is an irresistible temptation. No power on earth saved British lives and property will arrest the Mahdi south of Alexandria. Consider for a moment the fact that the mass of the population entirely sympathise with him. He is a true believer who promises to relieve them from the domination of the infidel, to say nothing of the hope of the abolition of taxation, which, although not too high if prices had not fallen, is now crushing the life out of the miserable fellahs. There can be no doubt as to his intentions. His followers persistently declare that his next point will be Kosseir, the port from which the pilgrims from Egypt start for Mecca. He has promised his followers that he will start from Cairo on the next pilgrimage, and he will undoubtedly try to fulfil his pledge. At this moment his emissaries are busy preaching a holy war against the infidel in every town, not only in Upper Egypt but in Lower Egypt as well. Between him and Cairo there lies a population ready to hail him with acclamation as a deliverer, and only kept down by the bayonets of 500 British soldiers and 4,000 Egyptians.

What, then, do you think should be done?

We have got just about three weeks' grace. I would use it in order to push the Royal Sussex up to Wady Halfa, in order to relieve the Egyptian outpost there, which otherwise will infallibly run away. A steamer should be kept ready to convey the garrison southward if the Mahdi attacked in overpowering force. The regiment now on its way to Assiout should be sent up to Korosko, and 1,000 British soldiers sent to Assouan. Esneh, Keneh, and Girgeh should be occupied by Egyptian soldiers. Gunboats in pieces should be sent out to be put together above the cataracts. The cultivated land above Assiout does not average more than one furlong on either side of the Nile, and it can be swept with ease by a gardener on the deck of a steamer. At present there are only a few hundred men manned by twenty-two blue jackets and carrying one gardener, on the river above Assiout. Some engineers should be hurried up to fortify our position, and more artillery should be sent to Assouan. But, although I think that three and-a-half additional regiments of British troops are urgently needed in Upper Egypt if the whole country is not to fall into the hands of the Mahdi, we should not diminish by a single man the force in the Delta. That is to say, it seems to me, speaking with the utmost deliberation, and after prolonged consultation with all the best-informed people on the Nile, that unless we reinforce our garrison promptly, and take energetic measures to hurry up gunboats, engineers, artillery—and, above all, British troops—to Upper Egypt, the circumstances all point to a disaster of which people in England seem to have absolutely no conception. I think it my duty, therefore, to comply with your request, and describe as clearly as I can the peril in which we are standing in Egypt. If prompt action is taken at once, Upper Egypt may yet be saved. If not, Ramazan will soon be over, and then once more England will wake up too late.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

IN the House of Commons, on June 30, Mr. Gladstone moved that the orders of the day be postponed until after the notice of motion on Egypt.

Mr. Forster: I do not [illegible] for the purpose of disputing this motion, for am still of opinion that the discussion likely to arise from it is one which is inopportune and inconvenient. (Ministerial cheers.) I think it is still more so on the ground that within the last few minutes we have heard from the Prime Minister that the Government meant to afford an opportunity for an affirmative motion approving of all that they had done, both as regards the agreement with France and the proceedings at the Conference. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone: I did not mean necessarily a motion setting forth everything we have done, but one that will make the whole matter dependent upon the vote of the House.

Mr. Forster: That does not alter my view, since it makes it certain that an opportunity will arise for the discussion of the question [illegible]; but we have all collected together for a great party fight, and any gentleman who tried [illegible] to prevent it would be in the position of [illegible] trying to prevent a prize-fight. (Laughter and cheers.) I shall not trouble the house with any remarks, except to make an appeal to the hon. member for Salford (Mr. Arnold). There are some of us who perhaps may not hold the same view, yet are strongly of opinion that it is undesirable that we should at this moment have to give an opinion upon this matter—(hear, hear)—especially seeing the course that has been taken in France. The way in which we can best show that opinion is by the usual motion of the previous question. My hon. friend the member for Salford has put on the paper a motion which has precedence, or would come before that of the hon. member for Oxfordshire (Mr. Cartwright), and which he thinks to be the same as the previous question. It is not quite so much so, there is a considerable difference. The one proposes that this House withhold its opinion of the result until it has been placed in possession of the proposals submitted to the Conference of the Powers of Europe. That is not the view of many of us who agree with the motion of the previous question. We want not only to know the proposals, but what the result has been, and what is the final decision of the Conference, upon which we understand the agreement itself depends. Upon these grounds I venture to appeal to my hon. friend, and I am speaking on behalf of many who agree with the proposal, that he will either consent to move the previous question, or withdraw and allow some other gentleman to do so. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Arnold: I was not in the House when the Prime Minister made the statement of the intention of the Government in reference to an affirmative proposal. With regard to the similarity which it is said exists between my amendment and the previous question, I will only say that in my opinion the motion I have put on the paper is somewhat more intelligible and expresses the feelings of the right hon. gentleman and those who act with him. As to his desire to know first what takes place in the Conference, I will only say that I have absolute confidence in the pledge of the Prime Minister on the subject. Whilst I deeply regret to differ with the right hon. gentleman, I am bound to say I feel it my duty to persevere with my motion.

Sir W. Lawson: I should like to appeal to the hon. member for Salford somewhat in the same sense as the right hon. gentleman the member for Bradford has done, with whom I very much agree on this point. I think a vote on the previous question would be a course which, as far as I know, would secure unity of support amongst gentlemen sitting on this side of the House. (Ironical laughter from the Opposition.) I have no authority to speak for anybody else, but I think it is quite possible that there are some gentlemen who might not wish to vote for the direct negative or for the amendment of which the hon member has given notice. Considering the circumstances of the case, I wish to second the appeal to the hon. member for Salford; for if we are to have a good party fight, we cannot do better than have it on the previous question.

Mr. Labouchere: Is it too much to ask, if the Vote of Censure is not met by the direct negative or the previous question, and the amendment of the hon. member for Salford is carried whether all that will remain of that motion will not simply be the word "That."

Mr. Gladstone: With respect to the appeal of the right hon. gentleman the member for Bradford, I wish him to understand that I am most reluctant in this matter, and that so far from agreeing with the course that has been taken, I, on the part of the Government, entirely disagree with it. I came down here with a deep sense that I, under pressure of circumstances, was accepting a choice of two evils—for the purpose of giving facilities for the bringing forward of a motion which I think to be most inopportune and dangerous. (Ministerial cheers.) With regard to what has been said by the two gentlemen who followed my right hon. friend, what I have to say is this—that I think it is impossible for us, and this must be well known to the House and also to the mover of the Vote of Censure in the position in which we stand to enter at large upon any explanation or defence of our policy in regard to the complication of the Egyptian question. (Hear, hear.) The chief part of my duty, if I endeavoured to address the House after the hon. member for Portsmouth (Mr. Bruce,) would be to endeavour to describe accurately the party situation and to explain and justify the course that we propose to take in view of that situation. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Goschen: I think that, looking to the circumstances of the case, the House would best do its duty by refusing to postpone the orders of the day. (Hear, hear.) The motion proposed to be brought forward is most inopportune. (Cheers.) I freely admit that the Government are bound to give a day for the discussion, and I also admit that if the leaders of the Opposition had not given notice of a vote of censure some uncontrollable member might have done it. (Cheers and laughter.) The House of Commons at large is entitled to disregard these considerations, and to look to that which is most of benefit to the nation, and which will preserve our liberty of action and independence of judgment. I think the House should refuse to commit itself to principles of great political and international importance whilst the rest of Europe refuses to commit or pledge itself. The evidence is overwhelming that the debate should not proceed; and I entirely

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

We have had a good general rainfall throughout the week, and although the total registered up to date is light, all fears of famine are pretty well over, and in most districts the crops promise very favourably. This and comparatively cheap money might have been expected to encourage speculation to some extent, but somehow there is no tendency in that direction, either in Government Paper or Shares this season, the market having apparently as much as it can comfortably carry for the time being in the shape of joint stock enterprise, at all events in the matter of Cotton Mills. The shares of these have undergone very little improvement, notwithstanding the prospect of a pacific settlement of the Franco-Chinese question, and it is evident that a sufficient level of competition has been obtained until the consuming markets are somewhat further developed. Our import trade has shown rather more activity latterly on the strength of improved crop prospects, but exports have ruled extremely quiet, mainly owing to dull accounts of the home markets for our leading staples, but partly to a temporary obstruction of traffic through the giving way of one of the bridges on the G. I. P. Railway. This has materially interfered with the arrivals of Wheat, and Freights have shown the effect of a limited supply of produce in declining to 20s. per ton for Liverpool and 26s. for Continental ports.

MONEY.—Notwithstanding the favourable character of last week's Bank of Bombay return no change has been made in the official minimum, which still stands at 5 per cent. for loans on Government Paper. The open market, however, if not the Bank itself, is giving money at 4 per cent., and the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta reduced their minimum to that level on Thursday last. To-day's return is again decidedly in favour of increased ease, and it is generally expected that a reduction will be made by the Bank on Wednesday, but whether or not the general market is pretty certain to go lower for a time.

The following are the changes which have taken place with the Bank during the week:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Decrease Rs.	5,99,253
Do. do. Branches	,,	10,411
Other Deposits	Increase ,,	18,80,166
Govt. and other Authorized Securities	,,	1,15,822
Loans	Decrease ,,	3,39,125
Bills Discounted	,,	2,83,729
Cash with Correspondents	Increase ,,	90,885
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	16,60,57

It will be observed that although the Cash Balance has only been augmented by 16½ lacs, the actual falling off in the public demand is about 25 lacs, bringing the proportion of Cash to Liabilities up to about 50 per cent., which, considering the level of Government Deposits, is a strong position.

EXCHANGE.—We have again had an extremely quiet week in Sterling owing to the paucity of bills, and rates close 1-32d. to 1-16d. under the level of last mail. Business for this steamer opened on Wednesday at the closing quotations given in our last report, 1s. 7 9-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 7 25-32d. to 13-16d. for 3 months' Credits. With very few Mercantile bills making, however, and an evident tendency towards easier money, the actual tone of the market was weak, and although for a few days rates were supported, and on Thursday we learned that the biddings for Council drafts in London on the previous day had resulted in a trifle better prices being obtained than the previous week, Friday saw a decline of 1-32d. established for private paper. On Saturday Bank Bills gave way to the same extent, and to-day Credits are again 1-32d. lower, the following being the latest quotations to-day for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Credits, do. do.	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Francs, do. do.	208f.	,,

Although for ready paper the market cannot be called firm at these figures, there is nevertheless a decided indication on the part of the Banks, that they do not anticipate much if any further decline, inasmuch as while they are willing sellers of their own bills for any delivery forward at to-day's rates, they refuse to buy more than a few mails ahead unless at an advance. This, however, is only natural at the comparatively low level we have reached, as the room for a fall is much more limited than for an advance, but still for the immediate future we consider the former movement the more likely of the two.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In our report of last Monday we called the demand sum of par to ¼ premium for Fours, and on the day the mail left a very active demand was developed and the price was advanced to ⅜ premium. The expected reduction not having been made in the Bank of Bombay's rate of discount on Wednesday, however, a check ensued and the rate settled down to 5-16, from which no alteration took place until to-day, when extreme weakness was shown and the quotation rapidly receded until at the close we cannot quote better than par. Fours-and-a-half have not moved much, the top price quoted being Rs. 103, whilst they close at Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—Although prices generally have not given way, such changes as we have to record in fact being mostly in favour of holders, the share market on the whole has been the reverse of active and nothing worthy of the name of speculation has been observable. *Banks* have undergone no change during the week, and our quotations are all the same as on Monday last. *Mill* shares opened dull, but came into more favour about the middle of last week, when a slight general recovery was established of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. With the pacific settlement of the Chinese question almost assured some further improvement might have been looked for, but such has not been the case, it being evident that the relative positions of our Cotton and Yarn markets leave but bare margin for profit. *Press* Companies are generally firmer, and we quote an advance off Rs. 150 in Fort, Rs. 25 in Bombay and Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 in Berar, and Rs. 2½ in Mofussils. Amongst the *Miscellaneous* concerns the movements have been few. Telephone Company are firm at Rs. 16½. In Flour Mills Baptys have receded to Rs. 40 premium. Bombay remain at Rs. 55, and Western India at Rs. 30 premium. Colaba Land Company's shares have recovered to Rs. 770, and Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 350.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The continuance of favorable rains has helped to maintain the slight improvement in tone which we had to notice a week ago, and from the bazaar a full average business has been passing, the clearances for the week being estimated at about 3,500 packages. Prices, however, are not quotably higher, nor is the extent of business doing with Manchester materially increased, dealers apparently being mostly of opinion that they will get in cheaper later on.

TWIST.—For English spinnings we call the market steady, but with only a moderate business doing at previous prices, but in local Yarns there has been rather more buying apparent, especially for China some 1,000 bales being reported to have changed hands during the week. Of the latter prices have been the turn in favour of buyers.

METALS.—*Copper* is dull of sale at nominally unaltered prices, but an attempt to force business would necessitate lower rates being accepted. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal*, for which the enquiry is slow. *Iron* is steady at previous quotations.

COALS.—Sellers having shown more disposition to meet buyers, a larger business has been done this week for future shipment at a concession of As. 4 to As. 8 per ton. Cardiff for August-September shipment has been sold at Rs. 14¼ for time and Rs. 14 for Cash, and of Davison's West Hartley for September-October shipment a cargo has been placed at Rs. 15½ per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—With somewhat firmer advices from Liverpool and a slightly better enquiry from the Continent in the early part of the week, a stronger tone was apparent for a few days and prices were advanced about Rs. 2 per candy. Latterly, however, the tone has again been quieter and values are practically unchanged from what we quoted them last week. The actual purchases for export in our local market have been limited, the quantity reported being only some 2,500 bales in all, comprising Good Dholleras at Rs. 183 to Rs. 185, Good Omras at Rs. 185, and Westerns at Rs. 171 for Good and Rs. 165 for F. G. F.

The receipts keep fairly well up for the time of year, the bulk being Westerns which is turning out a very nice crop as regards quality, although it promises to be only moderate in quantity.

New Crop.—The reports from nearly all districts are now very satisfactory, the rains which have fallen during the past week having been most timely and seasonable. In the Berars where the crop is most advanced, the plants are about 3 to 4 inches above ground and looking strong and healthy, although the rainfall so far has only been about half of the corresponding period last year.

In future deliveries of new Cotton there is practically no business of a *bona-fide* character passing. The quotations current are for Bengals,

November delivery, Rs. 157, Good Omras, March, Rs. 190, Good Broach, March, Rs. 215 per candy.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Receipts.			
For the Week	4,506	3,168	2,883
Since 1st January	1,377,450	1,339,381	1,379,624
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	6,932	2,221	1,497
Since 1st January	1,076,288	1,149,562	1,258,889
Clearances to Calcutta and China.			
For the Week	2,639	709	57
Since 1st January	86,925	32,506	43,795

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton (full-pressed) with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Dholleras, Fully Good	Rs. 189	4 23-32d.
Do. Good	,, 184	4 19-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 173	43d.
Omra, Fully Good	,, 189	4 23-32d.
Do. Good	,, 184	4 19-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 175	43d.
Westerns, Good	,, 171	4 9-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 165	4 5-32d.
Compta, F. G. F.	,, 168	4 7-32d.
Do. G. F.	,, 163	4 3-32d.
Dharwar Sawginned, Good	,, 193	4 23-32d.

WHEAT.—The market generally has been quiet in tone in accordance with the character of the home advices, but for White Pessy prices have been advanced about As. 8 per candy, owing to the interruption in traffic on the G. I. P. Railway restricting supplies. Otherwise receipts are well kept up for the time of year, and rates are unaltered. We quote:—No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 27-4 to Rs. 27-8, No. 2 Rs. 26-4 to Rs. 26-8, Khundwa Rs. 25-4 to Rs. 25-8, Jubbulpore Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-4, Hard Yellow Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 23-12, Khatha Rs. 19 to Rs. 20 per candy. The receipts give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week, cwts.	1,01,195	99,979	38,709
Since 1st January, cwts.	50,54,884	68,18,261	47,178

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in very light supply, and prices therefore are slightly higher, notwithstanding quiet telegraphic advices from home. We quote Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-10½ per cwt. The receipts are:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week, cwts.	14,000	13,916	11,452
Since 1st January, cwts.	3,43,329	3,561,358	2,346,010

Rapeseed is nominal at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 per cwt. for Guzerat Yellow, of which, however, there are almost no supplies.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 19th July, as compared with the statement of 12th July:—

LIABILITIES.	July 12. Rs.	July 19. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,42,191	37,42,911
do. do. at Branches	18,56,428	18,42,017
Other Deposits	1,79,56,943	1,98,37,109
Post Bills	2,705	2,280
Cash Credits undrawn	3,87,620	3,72,590
	3,70,48,050	3,83,08,907
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	51,21,970	52,40,792
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	13,62,344	13,66,567
Loans, on Security of do	64,22,391	60,95,963
Current Accounts, overdrawn	935	1,110
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,23,99,276	1,21,13,487
Stamps	2,891	2,847
Dead Stock	Rs. 3,62,537	
Amt. applied in reduction	3,55,000	
	3,07,537	3,07,537
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,48,725	5,39,610
Cash and Currency Notes	1,09,79,960	1,26,40,487
	3,70,48,050	3,83,08,907

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Europa, 1,492 tons, Captain A. Talbot, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Thames (s)	Seaton	London, June 25.
	Nyanza (s)	Schwedler	Zanzibar, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Puchumba (s)	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Ripon (s)	Rundsen	Antwerp.
	Europa (s)	Talbot	Havre.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kingdom, to Port Said.
,, Burmah, to Kurrachee.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 11, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by one man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, opposite UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain semi metre Pianos..... Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 75
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 81
Semi grand, on three legs ,, 6 ,, ,, or ,, 1.2
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted), from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m. daily.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

D'LIMA.—E SOUZA.—July 1, at Naples, the wife of M. D'Lima e Souza, Esq., (of Bombay), of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STENT.—July 16, at Nandial, Kurnool District, the wife of W. K. Stent, Executive Engineer, B. K. S. Ry., of a son.

DEATHS.

GREGG.—June 27, at the Rectory, Ardagh, Mrs. Gregg, aged 71 years.

HORSFORD.—July 9, at Ranchi, Bhut. Dalton Horsford, third son of the late Major General H. Horsford, Royal Bengal Artillery.

OWEN.—July 15, at his residence, No. 9 Tiger-side, Barrackpore, Mackeritch Sarkies Owen, aged 75 years, 8 months and 14 days.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1884.

THE declaration of the experts who have been considering the state of Egyptian finance that there should be no reduction in the interest on the Egyptian debt appears to be fatal to the proposals, to consider which the British Government called the Conference together. The Conference was, in the view of the British Government, rendered a necessity because it is impossible that Egypt could pay her way and provide the interest on the eight millions loan which England was prepared to advance unless the Law of Liquidation were modified. The refusal to modify that law in the sense of reducing the interest payable to the bondholders, knocks the bottom out of the whole plan. M. de Blignières, the French Consul General, undertakes to submit a counter-project when the Conference reassembles. It is not easy to see what alternative course can be proposed by France which would meet the exigencies of the case, unless indeed she act upon the intention attributed to her last spring, and force the hand of England by herself offering to guarantee the Egyptian debt and settle the finances of the country on a new basis, giving some guarantee of stability. It is scarcely possible that the French Chambers, which shrank from the entanglements, which England faced with such a light heart when the question of armed intervention first arose, will now consent to plunge blindfold into the gulf of Egyptian deficits. Still a counter-project to that which England gave reality by the offer of eight millions on doubtful security, must, necessarily, one would suppose, involve some evidence of generosity and financial daring. France cannot come with empty hands to the Conference if she intends to cut out the rival who was willing to stake eight millions on the success of another project.

HIS HIGHNESS THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR is a good prince, blessed with thirteen pucka Hindu wives, who are supplemented by five Mussulmanee wives of the second class espoused by the ceremonial known as gundarve. Of the five Mahometan wives four are sisters. His Highness is now in or about his fifty-sixth year. Though well married, his domestic felicity has a flaw, which we will now discreetly touch upon, not because we are influenced by an unworthy appetite for mere scandal—we leave that to society papers—but because we sympathise with the Bombay Government; which has now, for the second time in the course of a few years, been obliged to give its attention to His Highness the Jam's family affairs. As for the thirteen Hindu wives, they are first class; but they do not contribute anything to the story which we are about to relate. Another way of putting it is that not one of them all has ever presented her lord and master with a son-and-heir. Fortunately, however, the five Mussulmanee gundarve wives understood better what was due to the Jam and the State. It may be as well to mention that the species of left-handed marriage known as gundarve is effected in Kattywar in the presence of one only of the contracting parties—viz., the bride. She takes her seat upon a carpet, placed as usual next that assigned to the bridegroom, but the bridegroom is not present. He sends his turban or his sword, which represents him on the happy occasion, and the ceremonial is gone through in the usual form. Well, one of the four sisters thus conveniently married, by name Dhunbai, gave birth some years since to a son, Kalooba, and after that to a girl, who hardly counts in such an affair. Little Kalooba was a very important personage in his father's court. It occurred to his father, His Highness Sri Vibhajee, that if the Government of Bombay would only see the matter in its proper light, the son of Dhunbai might assure the future of the dynasty, and he took his measures to procure the assent of that Government to making Kalooba heir to Nowanuggur. Certain relatives of His Highness, who saw themselves in danger of being cut off from the succession, took alarm and sought to circumvent the diplomacy of the paternal Jam. They took exception to the legality of the course which our Government was asked to sanction, and, wise as serpents, they laid siege to the Government on the side of its morality, which is well known to be the weak side of the Bombay Government. As for the legal aspect of the question, they laid stress upon the fact that His Highness the Jam, being a Hindu, could not, according to any known law, impose upon a Hindu population an heir who was half a Mahomedan. Such a project was an abomination which would horrify all Kattywar, and produce inconceivable evils, social, religious, and political. The Jam himself, it was intimated, must have been conscious of what was due to law and custom on the point, when he married thirteen legitimate Hindu wives. With regard to Dhunbai, she, it was represented, was not a wife at all, but a mere mistress, whom the Government of a well-regulated Presidency could not possibly recognise. They denied that there had been any gundarve marriage, declaring it to be a myth, invented to throw dust in the eyes of Mrs. Grundy. His Highness pressed his application, maintained that there was a gundarve marriage, which satisfied all scruples, and that so long as he was himself a sound Hindu it did not matter a fig whether the mother of Kalooba was a Hindu or a Mussulmanee. The Bombay Government having taken the facts into consideration, acknowledged Kalooba heir to the gadee of Nowanuggur.

The little Kalooba grew up, and, we regret to say, earned for himself the character of a bad lot. Whether it was true that he attempted his father's life, as his enemies say, or that he did nothing of the kind, as he maintains, it is not for us to pronounce. But the day came when the Government, greatly to the satisfaction of His Highness in his changed mood, declared the youthful Kalooba and his issue for ever incapable of succeeding to the gadee of Nowanuggur, and peremptorily banished him to Madras, that purgatory of peccant princes. Thus was Nowanuggur once more without an heir. It was necessary to invent one, and after new negociations with the Bombay Government a young man was selected, whose adoption was agreed to, the Jam "holding a title authorising adoption." But the ceremony of adoption was never actually performed, though for some time the young man was regarded as the heir-presumptive. It was stipulated, when the adoption was decided upon, that if the birth of a direct heir occurred, the adoptee should be pensioned off with the revenues of a few villages, and should cede his place to the new comer. Does the reader foresee what happened? Quite recently Janbai, sister of Dhunbai, and the third gundarve wife, gave birth to a son. Now the complications begin in earnest, there is excitement in Nowanuggur, and the native papers are seized with the subject. The Jam wishes to set aside the adopted son on the ground that the stipulation just referred to provided for the case, and that there is now an heir to the gadi who is a true prince. But vested interests are not to be so easily set aside. The friends of the half-adopted son make their voices heard. They declare that it would be iniquitous to raise to a Hindu gadee a child of a Mahometan woman, in whose gundarve marriage they profess not to believe. The Jam vouches for the marriage in this case also, and in such a case the word of a man and a prince is worth a thousand pounds. He insists that the adopted son—only His Highness avers that he is not adopted—shall be set aside, and Janbai's son declared the rightful heir.

Here the Government of Bombay interposes obstacles, some of which appear to be a little unexpected seeing the attitude it observed on a former occasion. Janbai, the Government is understood to hint, is a Mussalmanee, and therefore it would be much better that her son should not supersede a Hindu whose adoption according to Hindu rites was agreed upon. It is said in Nowanuggur that the Government further represents that if the son of the gundarve wife, Janbai, be regarded as a legitimate heir, the rights of Dhunbai's son, Kalooba, will, perhaps, revive, not indeed in himself personally, but in his son, for he too has a son by this time. Against these objections the tenacious Jam urges that it was decided long since, in the case of Dhunbai, that the son of a gundarve wife, whether a Mussulmanee or not, could be constituted heir to the gadee, and that it is too late to re-open the question now in the case of her sister Janbai. Next, he points out that the recognition of Janbai's son could not in any way effect the status of Kalooba and his son, the former being excluded, with his heirs, on other grounds which satisfied the Bombay Government that his exclusion was just and necessary. The Bombay Government has asked the Jam to reconsider his proposal to make his son by Janbai his heir. His Highness the Jam, very indignant thereat, threatens to abdicate if the Government does not accede to his request; and there the matter stands at this moment. We wish the Jam and the Bombay Government well out of the trouble. When a prince has eighteen wives to begin with, domestic complications are sure to arise sooner or later; but they are not harassing and vexatious because they are inevitable. Our best advice to His Excellency the Governor in Council would be to consult His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay as to the most becoming solution of the difficulty.

JUDGING from the concessions of sites and rumours of concessions we hear of, the Public Works Department of Government would appear to be on very good terms with the Educational just at this moment. In the first place, the Indo-British Institution has, we hear, been permitted to exchange the site at first granted to it in the neighbourhood of the Marine Lines station, which was judged to be in several particulars unsuitable, for one more convenient near the School of Art and Crawford Market. Mr. Gilder's admirable school will have plenty of room to grow in its new site, and will at the same time be within a walkable distance from the homes of the children who mostly attend its classes. Again, we understand that a Government bungalow in Lovelane, Mazagon, has been handed over to the Bombay Education Society, free of rent, for the occupation of the Apprentices' Home attached to the Society's schools—a most deserving institution where youths employed in the dockyards and railway workshops all day are lodged and superintended at night, as well as encouraged to improve themselves in their scanty leisure hours. Last, but not least, we hear that Government have ordered the reservation of a plot of ground of 10,000 square yards in Chowpatty for the Wilson College, which it is intended to found in memory of the late Dr. Wilson, in place of the present Free General Assembly's Institution, so long connected with the Bombay University, and so long associated with the labours of the venerable missionary whose name it is proposed to perpetuate. If the Byculla Club should ultimately determine to build their new club-house at Chowpatty, a complete transformation of the neighbourhood will take place.

PREPARATIONS are rapidly maturing for bringing the new Local Self-government Acts into working order, though it is not likely that the actual start will take place till the opening of the new year. The Central Press has just issued, in convenient pamphlet form, "The Bombay Local Boards Acts," being (1) the Sind Local Funds Act of 1865, (2) the Bombay Local Funds Act of 1869, and (3) the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1884, "as in force on the 1st June, 1884." This compilation is issued, we presume, in accordance with a promise which was given during the discussions in Council that the unrepealed portions of the old Acts should be made easily accessible, so that people interested might be able to get a complete view of the legislation on the subject of local funds in operation at the present time. The important matter of "Rules under the Acts" remains to be dealt with. As regards this, we understand that a strong committee consisting of the Commissioners of Divisions, the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant-General, and the Legal Remembrancer to Government, will shortly assemble at Poona to revise the rule at present in existence and to prepare a draft of fresh rules applicable to the new state of things. The instructions to this Committee, we are glad to hear, are couched in a most liberal spirit, and Government has intimated its wish that the new rules to be framed by the Committee should in no way curtail the measure of independence granted to the Local Boards in regard to their estimates and expenditure, though at the same time the very proper instruction is given that the rules should suffice to give assurance that the administration of local funds is conducted on strict business principles, and that there is no laxity or carelessness in the appropriation of funds or bringing of expenditure to account.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 4.

NOTHING could well have been more laughable than the collapse on Monday evening of the promised debate on the new Vote of Censure. Some of the Conservatives accuse the Government of deliberate bad faith in the matter, and assert that the intervention of Mr. Goschen to prevent the postponement of the orders of the day, so as to allow Mr. Bruce to bring his motion forward, had been carefully pre-arranged. These suspicions are unjust. It was evident, to any one who listened to Mr. Goschen, that the idea of refusing to postpone the orders of the day only occurred to him while he was speaking, and that he was encouraged to take action upon it by the vehement cheering from the whole Liberal party which suddenly greeted the suggestion. The only thing that can be said against Mr. Gladstone is that he showed the greatest eagerness to profit by the mutiny in his own camp. A word from him would have at once silenced the clamour on the Liberal benches. He had only to say that he had pledged his honour to let the Vote of Censure be brought forward, and Mr. Goschen must have immediately consented to withdraw his opposition. But instead of doing this, he insisted upon describing Mr. Bruce's motion as "most inopportune," and showed plainly that he would be most grateful to any Ministerialist who would save the Government the necessity of discussing prematurely the bargain with France. Upon this hint his followers acted; and the Ministers, voting perforce with the Opposition to keep the letter of their promise, were well pleased on coming out of the division lobby to find that they had been handsomely beaten by their own friends. I must say that I think the general feeling in the Conservative party was one of relief at being thus extricated from a false position. Mr. Bruce will have plenty of opportunities for delivering his speech hereafter; and he himself probably shared the opinion that it was inexpedient to challenge a division when the Conservatives were certain to be defeated. The mere fact that the Vote of Censure was given notice of sets the Conservative party free from any responsibility for the surrender which Mr. Gladstone contemplates making to France. The feeling of the country with regard to this agreement will not be rendered more favourable by delay; and even if the Conference approves of the financial proposals of the British Government Mr. Gladstone will find it very hard work to persuade the House of Commons to give him that affirmative vote which he declares he will challenge as soon as his plan for dealing with Egypt is complete. The issue is now clearly seen to lie between perseverance with Lord Dufferin's scheme for placing Egypt really, though not nominally, under an English protectorate and Sir E. Baring's scheme for handing the country back to the Pashas, checked only by the institution of a Multiple Control. The Cabinet is blindly following the lead of Sir E. Baring, as may be judged from its scandalous abandonment of Mr. Clifford Lloyd for having carried out too energetically necessary reforms in the Egyptian administration. Our present Government is one that can only be served by humbugs; and, as Mr. Clifford Lloyd is an honest man who strove to make English influence in Egypt a reality, he naturally became obnoxious to his employers.

As I anticipated, the Conservative Peers have determined to throw out the Franchise Bill on the second reading. The Duke of Richmond gave the lie to circumstantial rumours about his difference of opinion with Lord Salisbury on this question, by saying that he had all along been in favour of rejecting any but a complete measure of reform; and he is to second on Monday evening the amendment which will be proposed by Lord Cairns. This amendment pledges the House of Lords to concur in any well-considered and thorough plan for the extension of the franchise, but condemns the existing Bill as not entitled to merit a fair run into committee in deference to the opinion of the people. This much has indeed been admitted by the Government, who have promised to introduce a Redistribution Bill next session as the necessary complement of the Franchise Bill. Lord Cairns's resolution, however, stigmatizes this guarantee as inadequate and illusory, and with good reason. Granting the good faith of Mr. Gladstone himself, it is clear from the experience of last Monday evening that the Liberal party may detach itself from the Government in a case where its own interests are concerned, and disregard the most solemn obligations contracted by its leaders. The only sufficient guarantee for the simultaneous coming into operation of the Franchise and Redistribution Bills would be to couple them in one measure, and this will ultimately have to be done. I don't believe myself, in the practicability of an autumn session. The alleged enthusiasm of the Liberals for the new Reform Bill is quite mechanical and artificial; and Parliamentary human nature, already tried to the utmost, would revolt against a decision of the Government to call both Houses together again in the autumn after the protracted and exhausting labours of the present session. Members generally, in fact, are looking forward to a general election, and even those amongst them whose seats are most insecure are so sick of the present state of things that they would welcome an appeal to the country. Yet how can the Ministry go to the country with a cry against the House of Lords for demanding that the Franchise Bill shall be accompanied by a Redistribution Bill? We shall, of course, have any amount of denunciation of the House of Lords. The rival Liberal caucuses of Birmingham and Manchester have already taken the usual steps for stirring up "the great heart of the people," and we are threatened with innumerable indignation meetings, and especially with a grand procession of Radical delegates and a popular demonstration in Hyde Park next month. But all this sort of business is played out. Sensible politicians know exactly what it is worth, and are no more frightened by it than the experienced theatre-goer is by the familiar red-hot poker in the pantomime. The demonstration will amuse London for an afternoon, and then be forgotten. These popular meetings are mere sound and fury, signifying nothing. It is the ballot-box that decides. Recent elections prove that the Government has lost the confidence of the country; and a causeless agitation against the House of Lords will not help Mr. Gladstone to recover his popularity. If such an insane speech as Professor Thorold Rogers's is a fair specimen of the tone and temper with which the Radicals mean to conduct this controversy, there can be no doubt that all moderate men throughout the country will be driven into the Tory camp. It is a curious thing that the working men, as a rule, feel none of that vicious antipathy to the House of Lords which burns in the bosom of Professor Thorold Rogers. But the inventor of the legend of Faust knew what he was about when he selected as the most likely person to fall a victim to the wiles of the devil, not a man of the world nor a poor labourer, but a bookworm whose whole nervous system had been deranged by long brooding over sensual delights which he had not the means of enjoying. The ignoble and depraved passion of social envy was the motive power which caused all the excesses of the French Revolution; and the same spirit breathes through Mr. Rogers's ferocious denunciations of English peers as men whose lives are spent in profligacy, and most of whom deserve to be hanged. Mr. Rogers grimly says that men are supposed to have sprung from apes, but when he goes into the House of Lords he thinks they must be falling back into the state of monkeys again. Such an unworthy sneer suggests the remark that there must be a good many apes in the world who have better manners and a greater regard for decency than some Radical Professors. At a moderate computation Mr. Rogers's speech must have lost the Liberal party several thousand votes. The country is in no mood to sacrifice the House of Lords at the bidding of an imperious Minister; and Conservatives may rejoice if Mr. Gladstone elects to appeal to the constituencies with the programme of Ireland for the Parnellites, Egypt for the Turkish Pashas and French intriguers, Central Asia for the Russians, South Africa for the Boers, and England for Professor Thorold Rogers and Mr. Bradlaugh.

This last-named worthy has just been completely overthrown in the law courts, to which he is so fond of appealing. A British jury, treating with just disdain the legal quibbles on which he prides himself, has sustained the action of the House of Commons in declining to admit the validity of the oath he administered to himself. The verdict goes further, for it expressly declared that the virtue of the Parliamentary oath lies in the belief of the man who takes it in the Deity whose name he invokes; and that Mr. Bradlaugh, as an avowed atheist, is incapable of taking the oath at all. Of course, Mr. Bradlaugh proposes to take the case to the House of Lords; he must, at any risk, keep his name before the public. But he can give no more trouble to the present Parliament.

Although public business is terribly in arrears, and the remainder of the session will barely suffice for the passing of the necessary votes in supply and of such Bills as must be passed, the Government, while abandoning the Merchant Shipping Bill, has had the weakness to give up several nights to the discussion of the London Government Bill—a measure which cannot possibly be proceeded with beyond the stage of the second reading. Even Liberal members are irritated at this mismanagement, the result of which may be that they will be kept in town the greater part of August to do work which must be postponed whenever the Egyptian policy of the Government is ripe for debate. Sir William Harcourt spoke with much complacency last night of the trifling opposition his Bill had encountered; but, if a ballot of the rate-payers were taken, London would reject his plan of local government by a majority of at least two to one.

Some remarkable cricket matches have been played this week in weather hot enough to remind one of Mr. Alfred Jingle's celebrated description of the game he played in the West Indies. The Australians have shown that people were in too great a hurry to disparage them on account of their early defeats this season, by winning in the most brilliant style their two great matches with an eleven of gentlemen at the Oval and an eleven of players at Sheffield. In both these matches the English teams began very well indeed, and had all the best of it on the first innings; but the Australians, with greater staying powers, afterwards completely distanced their antagonists. Some critics will have it that our men are in the habit of drinking too much beer; while the more business-like Australians keep themselves in constant training and have no weaknesses. A more plausible explanation seems to me to be the psychological one that the English players are insensib

TELEGRAMS.

MR. WALLACE AND THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 21.

Mr. Wallace's application to institute a criminal prosecution against four members of the Madras Government was disposed of by a full bench of the High Court to-day, the application being refused.

THE COLLECTOR OF TINNEVELLY.

The inquiry into Mr. Atkinson's case was opened this morning before Colonel Weldon. Mr. Tarrant prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and the defendant was defended by Mr. Shreenivassa, barrister-at-law. Eight charges were alleged against the defendant: 1st, that he borrowed Rs. 1,000 on the 9th July, 1883, of Panamuthu Pillay; 2nd, that he borrowed of the same man another Rs. 1,000 on the 10th July, 1883; 3rd, that he borrowed Rs. 2,500 of Mahomet Kandianta on the 16th July, 1883; 4th, that he borrowed of the same man Rs. 1,000 on the 16th November, 1883; 5th, that he borrowed of the same man Rs. 200 on the 17th April, 1884; 6th, that he borrowed Rs. 5,000 of Arunachella Chetty on the 14th January, 1884; 7th, that he borrowed Rs. 1,000 of Sadagopa Iyengar on the 1st February, 1884; 8th, that on the 20th May, 1884, he told Mr. Garstin that he was indebted to nobody but shopkeepers and for but one month's house-rent, whereas he owed money to people in his district. Mr. Atkinson pleaded guilty to the 3rd, 4th, and 5th charges. The inquiry is being held in the Sessions Court, which was crowded during the trial.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, JULY 20.

The negociations in connection with the payment of an indemnity to France for the late violation of the treaty have taken a pacific turn, and a favourable issue is now expected.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, JULY 21.

It is understood that the experts who have just concluded their discussion of Egyptian finance have declared explicitly against the reduction of the coupons. M. de Blignieres will submit a counter-project when the Conference resumes its sittings.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

The Duchess of Albany gave birth to a son yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers,

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ "	83½
3 " Consols for account	100⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	102
4½ " French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	50½
Chartered Bank Shares	£23
Do Mercantile Shares	£17 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£51
Arrivals.—Reading and Othello.	

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Manilla land line and line to Mandalay still interrupted.

Foochow-Shanghai interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS

SUNDAY, NIGHT, July 20.

10 p.m.	80·3

MONDAY, July 21.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	85·0
4 p.m.	85·0

THE investigation of the charge against Mr Zerrenner for rashly and negligently using firearms, which took place yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, revealed an exceptional story that caused much sympathy to be felt for the defendant. It was stated that Mr. Zerrenner, who lives at Khetwady, had for some time been annoyed by the screaming of a peacock belonging to a neighbour An illness from which his wife and child were suffering was greatly aggravated, the noise rousing the latter from sleep and throwing it into convulsions. The death of the child, which occurred eventually, was directly attributed to the discordant screams of the bird, which Mr. Zerrenner thereupon resolved to kill. On the 11th instant the peacock made its appearance above the wall of the compound: defendant shot it with a fowling-piece, but one of the shots in the cartridge penetrated the forehead of an aged Hindu carpenter who was working about one hundred yards away. The magistrate convicted Mr. Zerrenner of a rash and negligent act, and fined him Rs. 200.

THAKORE CHANDAJEE, a Bhayat of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, who is now on a pilgrimage to the religious places of the Hindoos in Rajputana and Northern India, made a fortnight's stay in Bombay. He was during that time the guest of a well-known Bhattia merchant, Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, at his new bungalow on the Tardeo-road, which has recently been furnished with furniture, chandeliers, mirrors, and other articles of domestic comfort of the latest fashion and most approved designs. While in Bombay, Thakore Chandajee visited all the places of interest here, and before leaving, expressed his obligations to Mr. Chuttoorbhooj and other leading Cutchee Bhattias for the hearty reception given to him in this city. The Thakore, we learn, is very popular among the Cutchee Bhattia community, in whose welfare he takes a deep interest.

THE following telegrams have been received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank:—

18th.—From Hongkong: Shanghai branch wires war is very imminent between France and China.

19th.—From Hongkong: Report is current that the political difficulties are now settled. Indemnity 5 million taels.

WE regret to announce that Mr. G. R. L. Marriott, barrister-at-law, who was our correspondent at Zanzibar, died on the 4th ultimo. Sir John Kirk, the Consul General, has been appointed his executor.

SIR OLIVER and Lady St. John left Hyderabad by mail-train on Friday evening.

IN consequence of strong representations from a number of persons, it has been decided by the committee to set aside a reasonable amount for a statue of the late Sir Bartle Frere, and to apply the balance of the fund to the personal and permanent benefit of the family. In consequence of this decision several increased subscriptions have already been promised.

IN consequence of the outbreak of cholera in the South of France, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have arranged to discontinue their outward service from London to Bombay calling at Marseilles, and to substitute, in lieu thereof a direct service of steamers from London to Bombay. The homeward services *via* Marseilles will be continued as heretofore. The weekly services to and from the East *via* London, Venice, and Brindisi remain unaltered so far as the steamers are concerned. Outward-bound passengers should, at the present time, proceed to Italy by way of Ostend, Brussels, Luxemburg, and the St. Gothard route, avoiding any contact with France, as Italy has notified five days' quarantine on land passengers from France.

MESSRS. APSLEY PELLATT AND CO. send the following communication which they have received from their agents at Calcutta:—"The superintendent of juries, Calcutta Exhibition, writes as follows:—'Exhibitors desirous of having a gold medal sent them, the cost of which is about 10*l*. 10*s*., should intimate their wishes without delay; those who do not wish to pay for a gold medal can claim a silver one instead. Duplicate certificates can be obtained at Rs. 3 each, or thereabouts.' Provisional certificates have been received, and will be exchanged shortly for original certificates." Messrs. Pellatt remark that having been awarded a gold medal they did not expect to be asked to pay for it.

THE members of the Northbrook Indian Club entertained on July 1 Mr. Andrew Cassels, whose period of office as a member of the Indian Council recently expired. The dinner was intended to indicate the general sense among all sections of the Indian community of the useful services rendered by Mr. Cassels to the commercial and material interests of India. Sir Frederick Halliday occupied the chair, and among those present may be named Lord Kimberley, Sir Henry Maine, Sir J. Fayrer, Colonel Yule, General Keatinge, Sir B. Ellis, and many others.

THE Mercers' Company have sent a second donation of 100 guineas to Professor Monier Williams for the funds of the Indian Institute.

UP to the present time the form of the "Rig Veda" has remained a mystery. The 1,017 hymns follow each other in ten books or sections, but no one has hitherto detected any system in their arrangement. Mr. Frederic Pincott, however, is said to have just discovered their method. He has found that the first book of the "Rig Veda" is a ritual or ceremonial selection of hymns arranged in the order of their recitation at the offering of an oblation to the sacred Soma juice. The next six books are family collections, containing the poems of particular poets and their relatives; whilst the eighth book is a miscellaneous collection containing hymns omitted from previous books. The ninth book is entirely filled with hymns celebrating the praises of the Soma juice, and the last book contains hymns ascribed to mythological authors. The gist of the whole matter is that, when the poet, the deity, the length, and the metre are known, the hymns are found to have a perfectly methodical arrangement. A full exposition of Mr. Pincott's discovery is about to be given in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*.

THE returns of the elections to the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies show that the total number of members elected is 168. The Opposition have gained only thirty seats, including twenty-eight Progressists and two Republicans. Of the six members elected for Lisbon four are Ministerialists and two are Republicans. Despatches from Madeira announce that the elections in the island have resulted in the victory of the Government over the Republicans. Riots occurred during the polling, and seven persons were killed. Disturbances of an unimportant character are reported from other places.

Truth says:—The officers serving under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett have certainly been most fortunate during the last two years. His flag-captain has been given the Companionship of the Bath, his commander has been promoted and also awarded the C.B., his flag-lieutenant has been made a commander, his chief-engineer an inspector of machinery, his staff-surgeon a fleet-surgeon, his surgeon a staff-surgeon, his navigating-lieutenant a staff-commander, whilst his senior lieutenant receives the Osmanieh of the Fourth Class for his services in the Egyptian war, and his secretary the Medjidie of the Third Class for the same campaign. Admiral Hewett himself has been made a K.C.S.I., has received the Medjidie of the Second Class for the Egyptian parade, and a good-service pension for the Soudan.

THE *Globe* has the following paragraph:—"Let Mr. Gladstone look to his laurels. He may be to 30 millions of his fellow-countrymen the 'People's William;' but one is rising in India, a Mr. Nowrozji Furdoonji, upon whom the British Government have conferred the title of C.I.E., and 'whom,' says a native contemporary, 'it would not be inappropriate to call—the "People's Nowroz."' Think of 300 millions of our dusky fellow-countrymen gratefully applauding the honour paid to the People's Nowroz! They will have a 'Grand Old Jambug' or something of that kind next."

A VIOLENT thunder-storm has taken place near Czernowitz, during which three railway labourers were killed and one injured by lightning. Five other persons have also been missing since the storm.

THE Porte has not yet taken any decision in regard to the means of covering the deficit in the Russian war indemnity, but has promised a payment of an instalment of £T.50,000 towards indemnifying Russian subjects in Turkey who suffered loss during the war.

DISSENT has made its appearance in the Russian Mahomedan as well as in the Orthodox Church. A newspaper from Kazan states that in one of the districts in that province a sect has sprung up among the Tartars, holding that the religion of the Prophet must be purified of the defects and deformities brought about by age and negligence. With this end in view the present mollahs should be expelled, and the mosques destroyed or "smeared over with pig-fat, to render them unclean." The sect is small. Some of its members have been arrested, after great difficulty and disturbance.

THE locusts in several districts of South Russia are committing frightful ravages. In the district of Elizavetgrad the peasants have received 17,000 roubles from the Imperial Agricultural Society as a reward for the destruction of 1,700,000 of these pestilential insects. The disastrous effects of this plague for the past two years have impelled the authorities to stringently repressive and efficacious measures for its destruction. It is announced from Moscow that a great swarm of locusts has passed over that city. The locusts occupied no less than three days in their passage eastwards.

ADVICES from St. Petersburg state that a great panic prevails among the Jews in the towns of Western Russia having a large resident Jewish population. The Jewish press openly accuse the *Novoe Vremiya* of inciting the people to persecute the Jews. The latte, journal, in an article on the anti-Semitic agitation, opposes the pro-Jewish sympathies expressed by the great majority of the Russian press, and declares that the possession of equal rights by Christians and Jews would be a greater misfortune for Russia than the Mongolian yoke proved in former times.

THE *Political Correspondence* (Vienna) is informed from St. Petersburg that the Ameer of Afghanistan is just now showing himself hostile to Russia, and making military preparations which appear to be directed against her. There are, however, no apprehensions of any complication, as the Russian Cabinet maintains the principle that questions arising with respect to Afghanistan should be settled by an understanding between the Russian and British Governments. Should Abdurrahman really show an intention to interfere with Russia, the Czar's Government is convinced that an appeal to the loyalty of the British Cabinet would suffice to keep him within bounds.

AN Armenian paper publishes intelligence from Van asserting that several battalions of Persian troops and some Persian Kurdish tribes have crossed the Turkish frontier into the province of Gjawar, in the government of Chikkjara. The Turkish authorities were driven away, and the villages and property formerly belonging to the Sheik Obeidullah were taken possession of by the Persians under the pretext of reprisals for the raids of the late Sheikh into Persian territory. The Turkish Government is endeavouring to levy contributions from the Christian population of the district for the organization of a force against the Persian invaders. The Christians are fleeing in large numbers in order to escape the Turkish exactions.

MR. BRADLAUGH, in a letter respecting the trial at bar, says:—"At last the verdict has been given for the Crown for £1,500 penalties, and the matter is stayed until the three judges come back from their circuits and holidays, when I shall move in arrest of judgment, to enter the judgment for me *non obstante veredicto*, and for a new trial. The fight is now a fairly hard one; but I trust to win it before I have finished. My right to make the two motions last in order is disputed by the Crown, and it is apparently contended that there is no appeal. It would be folly for me to do more than say that I shall fight my best. I have never yet been beaten in any of my big legal struggles, and it is not the first verdict I have seen entered against me. All the others I have reversed, and I shall not let this stand until, at any rate, the House of Lords has spoken its final judgment in the matter."

IT is understood that in the action for breach of promise brought against Lord Garmoyle, Messrs. Bolton and Mote, solicitors for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffes and Co., the defendant's solicitors, have delivered briefs to the counsel engaged—Mr. C. Russell, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. H. Winch for Miss Finney, professionally known as Miss Fortescue, and the Attorney-General, the Hon. Bernard Coleridge, and Mr. R. S. Wright for Lord Garmoyle. Heavy fees to counsel have been paid, and all the necessary witnesses on the plaintiff's side have been subpœnaed. There are eleven Special Jury cases to be tried in the Queen's Bench Division which have precedence of this cause; but in view of the fact that four counts are now sitting in this division, it was confidently anticipated that the action will be reached in the course of a few days. As already stated, the damages are laid at £30,000.

THE Lord Chief Justice summed up in the action of the Attorney-General vs. Bradlaugh on June 30. The following are the quoations put to the jury, with their answers:—1. Was the Speaker sitting or standing while the defendant took the oath?—Sitting. 2. If sitting, was it for the purpose of correcting some notice on which he was to speak?—Yes. 3. If sitting, was he seated for the purpose of allowing the defendant to take the oath?—No. 4. Has the Crown satisfied you that on February 11, 1884, the defendant had no belief in a Supreme Being?—Yes. 5. If so, was he a person on whom an oath was not binding?—Yes. 6. Were these matters known to the House of Commons?—Yes. 7. Did he take the oath according to the practice of Parliament?—No. 8. Did he subscribe an oath?—No. On these findings the court entered a verdict for the Crown. Mr. Bradlaugh immediately moved the court in arrest of judgment, on which their lordships adjourned.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* hears that the German Government has concluded a contract with Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, for a large sea-going torpedo-boat, to be fitted with double torpedo-launching apparatus. This will be one of the largest torpedo-boats ever built, and will have unusually large coal-carrying capacity. It will thus be seen (the correspondent remarks) that, in spite of much late boasting to the contray, the German navy has not yet been rendered independent of foreign, especially British, industry. The imperial fleet commenced its summer manœuvres on June 30 in the Bay of Dantzig. The weather was fine and the spectacle imposing. The squadron includes a division of torpedo vessels, the Admiralty laying great stress on the necessity of acquiring a superiority over other navies in this new description of sea warfare. The following day the fleet, consisting of about twenty-two ironclads and war-vessels of various kinds, engaged in a landing manœuvre, in which the cavalry force at Dantzig, strange to say, acting as a sort of horse-marines, was ordered to take part.

THERE was a somewhat remarkable scene in the House of Commons not long before the adjournment the other morning. The Revision of Jurors and Voters' Lists (County Dublin) Bill was under consideration in Committee, when Sir Patrick O'Brien rose, and, remarking that the honourable member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien) interrupted him on a former occasion, asked him to explain what he wanted. This request Sir Patrick repeated several times, whereupon Mr. O'Brien said, "If the honourable baronet is at all curious as to what I mean, I would be glad to let him know some day in King's county." (Parnellite cheers.) Sir P. O'Brien: "Mr. Otway—(laughter)—Mr. Otway—(laughter)—Sir Arthur Otway—there is a much smaller distance than to the King's County at which the honourable member can ascertain what I think about him and how I will deal with him." (Loud laughter, and cries of "Order.") Having said this the honourable baronet sat down, and, placing his hands on the bench before him, looked steadily across the House at Mr. O'Brien at the same time calling out five or six times "Afraid!" Mr. O'Brien, attempted to rise, but was pulled down again by his friends, whereupon Sir Patrick, amid much laughter, walked out of the House in a significant manner, apparently expecting the honourable gentleman to follow him. About a quarter of an hour afterwards he returned, made his way with a little difficulty to Mr. O'Brien, and passed some observation to him, and immediately quitted the House again. The honourable gentleman was not seen to make any reply, nor did he leave his seat till the House rose. Several other members of his party, however, went into the lobby from time to time, and, returning after brief intervals, brought news which was evidently more interesting than the Bill under discussion. The measure ultimately passed through Committee with some amendments.

THE sale of the second and more valuable portion of Lord Falmouth's stud will long be remembered, for never before has blood-stock fetched so much money. There have been individual cases in which horses have realized higher prices than anything sold at Newmarket; for Blair Athol was sold for 12,500 guineas at the dispersal of the late Mr. Blenkiron's stud twelve years ago, when his brother Breadalbane and the French-bred Gladiateur made nearly twice as much as any of the five sires disposed of in this case. The sires were, in fact, the weak point of Lord Falmouth's sale; and those who argue that he never bred a racehorse of the very highest class will be confirmed in their views when they read of Bungcraft, his first Derby winner, making but 500 guineas; of Queen's Messenger, with whom he won the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot and so many other races, only not failing to command a bill at all because his old trainer took him out of charity for 200 guineas; and of Childeric, who was placed in the Derby and St. Leger, besides winning other valuable prizes, going for 1,900 guineas to his late jockey. Even Gallard—whose exploits are of still more recent date, and who had many titles to consideration—did not fetch more then 3,600 guineas; and at this price he must be a bargain to the purchaser, who, by a curious coincidence, is forming a stud of some magnitude upon the estate of the late Sir Joseph Hawley, at Leybourne, within sight of the paddocks where Gallard and all the rest of Lord Falmouth's horses were bred. Gallard will, therefore, return to the place whence he came, and it will be interesting to see whether, now that Lord Falmouth's and Sir Joseph Hawley's studs are broken up, this part of the country continues to produce good racehorses. If so, the most sceptical will have to admit that there is, as many people now assert in explanation of Lord Falmouth's great succes, "something in the air and the water."

MILITARY NEWS.

MR. J. W. STOCKS and Mr. W. G. Morey have been appointed Lieutenants in the Central Bengal Light Horse.

CAPTAIN JOHN FORDYCE, Military Account Department, Paymaster Punjab Circle, has been granted privilege leave from the 15th July to the 30th September, his duties during his absence being taken up by Lieutenant G. A. Williams, the Deputy Paymaster.

THE Inspector of Army Schools, Lower Circle, Bengal, Captain W. Robinson, has been retired from the 12th July, and will proceed to England about the 1st proximo. Captain Robinson served for a long time in the Madras Presidency, attached to the 2nd Battalion 10th Foot.

AT a meeting of Indian rifle volunteers at present staying in England, held at the Volunteers Service Club, Piccadilly, on Monday, Captain Pratt, of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, was elected captain of a team to represent the Indian rifle volunteers in the forthcoming contest at Wimbledon for the Kolhapore Cup.

WITH reference to clause 15th Indian Army Circulars, 1884, the Government of India have sanctioned the publication of Part II. (Transport) of the revised Commissariat Code for India as a supplement to volume V. of the Army Regulations, India. Copies will be distributed by the Superintendent of Government Printing for the information and guidance of all concerned. This supplement is now to be considered the sole authority on all subjects dealt with therein, and should alone be quoted in all official correspondence. Circulars, Government letters, and similar authorities, on which the supplement is founded, should not be quoted except when the subject to which they refer is not treated of in these regulations. Additions and alterations will be embodied in code corrections, and published quarterly in Indian Army Circulars.

ON July 3 the Queen decorated Quartermaster-Sergeant William Marshall, 19th Hussars, with the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery during the cavalry charge at El Teb on the 29th of February last, in bringing Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, 19th Hussars, out of action severely wounded. Her Majesty also conferred the medal for "Distinguished Service in the Field" on the following non-commissioned officers and men for gallantry displayed during the recent operations in the Soudan:—Sergeant Henry Phipps, 19th Hussars, at battle of El Teb, 29th February last. Gunner W. Hanson, Royal Artillery, at the action of Tamai on the 13th March last. And to the undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the York and Lancaster Regiment for gallantry at the battle of El Teb:—Colour-Sergeant Charles Wake, Colour-Sergeant William Hayward, Sergeant Frank Webb, Lance-Sergeant John Doyle, Lance-Sergeant Henry Haycock, Lance-Sergeant Henry James, Corporal Henry Baxter, and Corporal David Dossett.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a guarantor of the fund for the Bombay International Exhibition, I most strongly object to deputations going (one cannot say being sent, as the deputations must be self-appointed, in the absence of any meeting of the Committee) into the interior to solicit subscriptions to the guarantee fund of the contemplated Exhibition, I presume in 1887-88. I think that the deputation to Poona was a mistake, and that the deputation to Ahmedabad will be a greater mistake. And if these deputations are allowed to scour the country the name of the Exhibition should be changed to the Western India International Exhibition, and the guarantors outside of Bombay should have a "finger in the pie," and names of outsiders should be added to the Committees, special and general. As for the argument that the more names that are got on the list of guarantors the less the percentage of risk to each guarantor, I think that, to be within bounds, not one guarantor out of ten (European or native) expects that he is running any risk or will be called upon to pay anything on the settlement day or after the Exhibition accounts are balanced, probably in 1889, a long way ahead out here in India, where the European population, in any event, changes very materially in a few years. But it is not the Europeans who are the principal guarantors, although in proportion to numbers the Europeans are guarantors to a greater extent perhaps than natives. But I fancy the idea of most of the guarantors is that they are merely executing a guarantee bond to enable the Committee to "carry on the war," or that the guarantors are a mere lever which the Committee are to make use of, always being on their guard to "cut their garment according to their cloth;" so that in any event the guarantors will never be called upon for a single pie of real money. In fact, the guarantors give the Committee a letter of credit to work upon, and that is all that can be expected of the guarantors. The guarantee fund already exceeds the amount contemplated in the first place and why should the guarantors give so much larger a letter of credit than is necessary? And is there not danger in doing so where the profits of the Exhibition, if any, go not to the guarantors, but to works of public utility? The *Pioneer* correspondent objected to Government going about hat in hand to native Princes; but the Government Resolution is a manly appeal to native Princes and savours not in the least of going about "hat in hand." These deputations, however, are different. At Poona only a paltry Rs. 70,000 was got or subscribed, and by natives in the main, as Europeans in the districts are not usually so free-handed as Europeans in the sea-board towns, unless Europeans in the districts happen to be Government servants. I hope the deputation to Ahmedabad will be knocked on the head.

Z. H. Z.

July 21.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 21.—The barometer is falling at almost all stations, but the change is generally slight. A large depression exists over Chutia Nagpur, Ganjam, Orissa, and Lower Bengal, the surrounding gradients, however, being light. The readings are high in Travancore, and relatively low near Gopalpore and near Jacobabad. A moderately distinct cyclonic circulation exists around the disturbance, while over the peninsula the wind is generally westerly and in Upper India variable. The weather is cloudy. Rather heavy rain has fallen in the north and east Punjab and the north-west corner of N.-W. Provinces, the heaviest amount being five inches in Lahore. In the remainder of the North-West Provinces and over Behar the rainfall is slight. In Lower Bengal and all the more Central parts of the country rain is general, but in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore the fall has been uncertain. In the Deccan the amounts are small, and on the west-coast there has been none, except at Surat and Mangalore. Rain to-day:—Mount Abu, 6 inches; Lahore, 5 inches; Murree and Roorkee, 2 inches; Calcutta, Saugor Island, Jubbulpore, Pachmachi, Akola, and Rangoon, over 1 inch. Previously, Ajmere had 3 inches; Ludhiana, 2 inches; Rawalpindi, Sealkote, Pachmarhi, Jacobabad, and Tonghoo, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously recrd..	31 41	37 76	36 10	35 82
July 20, Sunday	0 09	0 00	0 00	0 00
21, Monday	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	31 41	37 76	36 10	35 82
Corresponding date last year	32 34	51 52	50 68	57 16

RAINFALL IN GOA.

	Marmagao.	Aflandega.	Castle Rock.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Up to 14th July, 1883..	43 90	97 43	112 20
Up to 14th July, 1884..	28 02	65 09	66 57
Difference, less	15 88	31 83	45 63

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Capt. A. C. Loggin, will sail to-day for Marseilles with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr P W Soutter.
Mr J R Bell.
Mr G H Bayley.
Mr Gilbert.
Mr and Mrs J B Fuller.

FOR BRINDISI.

Dr Mantell.
Mr Jas Scott.
Mr D Warren.
Col Elliot.
Major Trench.
Major P Gough.
Mr F Hutchinson.
Major Thomas.
Major Ellis.
Mr F J G Walton.
Mr W Jacob.
Mr G W Blathway.
Lieut L E Nixon.
Mr Finlay.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr J H Jenkins.
Major J L U Willis.
Mr J Denman.
Mr J R Mawson.
Mr S Lawrence.
Mr A K Morris.
Mr F S Grouse.

FOR VENICE.

Mr S P Jones.
Mr H Whilby Smith.

FOR ADEN.—C Sakalchand.

THE following passages have been engaged by the s. s. Ravenna, Capt. E. Stewart, sailing on 29th July:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr H Macaulay
Mr F St G Manners Smith.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Medley and three children.
Mr W Kemble.
Mr C Pearson.
Three children.
Col and Mrs G W Davies.
Mr R Fagan.
Capt Gardner.

S. S. Nizam, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on 5th August:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs C H Spitta.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr F W R Fryer.
Col W L Darlymple.
Mr and Mrs Wilkinson.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

198-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyeb Haji Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D., Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shantanaggji Sooranggi vs Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.

448-81—Thakurdas and D.—Devidas Hemraj vs. Vussonji Premji.—Smith and F.

60-83—In person (a pauper), Shaban Beebee vs. Currimbux Kyrazee.—A. F. Turner.

409-80—Tobin and R.—Soobrow Kristna Keni vs. Jetha Purshotum.—Smith and F.

384-81—J. C. Cama.—Goolam Hossein Parpia and another vs. Hafizabai.—Tyebji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

121-84—Jefferson, B. and D.—Joseph Jefferson and others vs. William Scott.

192-84—Payne, G. and S.—A. Ralli and others vs. Dayabhoy Cullianji and others—Little, S. F. and N.

196-84—Howe, C. and E.—Mugonlal Purbhoodas vs. Adurji Dorabji Gaswala and another—Pestonji K.

203-84—Payne, G. and S.—Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy vs. Moosa Abdool Latiff and others.

201-84—Bomanji and H.—Tricumji Cullianji vs. John Gordon.

Long Causes.

369-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper)—Ruttonchund Ghellachund vs. Chouniwow and another.—Jefferson B. and D.—Part heard.

60-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Haji Syed Ahmed Yezdi vs. Ranchordass Dharsey and others.—Howe C. & B.

New Long Causes.

145-84—Tobin and R. Hajee Ally Mahomed Abba vs Muncherjee Sheriadjee Mistry—Ardesir and H.

150-84—Muljee B. B.—Gangjee Luckmodas vs. Nensey Dayal and another—H. Bicknell.

151-84—Howe C. and B.—Lamdas Mooljee and others vs. Abdoola Esmail—Craigie L. and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-84—Payne, G. and S.—David James vs. s.s. Nerbudda and others—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

202-82—Craigie, L. and O.—Aga Mahomed Hoosen vs. Haji Ally Rohanee—Tyabji and D.—Settled.

26-83—In person—Moridhur Gutcheo vs. Parwatibai.

521-81—Payne, G. and S.—Essa Haji Moladina vs. Rhemabai—Mirza H. K.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-83—H. Bicknell—Bawa Girdharidas Lakshmandas vs. Gungadas Jumnadas Wakhli, widow of the deceased—Tyabjee and D. and Balkrishna and B.

THE STORY OF THE MERCHANT AND THE PEACOCK.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Charles Zerrenner, a merchant residing at Khetwady 11th Lane, was charged with causing hurt to a carpenter named Dhondoo Musnajee, by doing an act rashly and negligently so as to endanger human life. Mr. Nicholson appeared for the defendant. Although the complainant has nearly recovered from his injury, which proved to be of only a trivial character, the exceptional circumstances of the case elicited much sympathy for the defendant when his story was narrated. On the 12th instant the charge was first brought before the court, but in consequence of the weak state of the complainant it was then adjourned. He had been injured by a shot which Mr. Zerrenner had fired at a peacock belonging to Mr. Ameeroodeen Tyebjee, who at that time applied or a summons against Mr. Zerrenner for committing mischief by destroying the bird. Mr. Zerrenner retorted by taking out a second summons against Mr. Tyabjee for trespassing in his compound, and a third summons was then taken out against the merchant by a servant of Mr. Tyabjee, who declared that Mr. Zerrenner had assaulted him when he entered the compound to remove the body of the peacock. An apology having been tendered by Mr. Zerrenner, these three summonses were withdrawn, leaving only the criminal prosecution instituted with respect to the wound suffered by the carpenter.

The complainant was the first witness called yesterday. He still appeared weak, and was assisted into court by the sepoys. He stated that during the afternoon of the 11th, when he was sitting at work in his verandah in the part adjoining the compound of the defendant, he heard the report of a gun. At the same time he felt as if a stone had struck him in the forehead, and he found he had been shot just over the left eye. Blood at once commenced to flow, falling into the drawer on which he was at work. He was taken into the house of the accused, who had been firing at a peacock, which he had killed, and then into the house of Mr. Tyabjee, to whom the peacock belonged. He was then removed to the J. J. Hospital, where a shot was extracted from his forehead.

The magistrate.—Did you see from what direction the shot came?

Witness.—No.

The magistrate.—How old are you?

Witness.—One hundred years, all but ten. (Laughter.) There is a wall between the defendant's compound and the part where I was. The defendant was in the habit of killing sparrows (*chariye*).

Mr. Nicholson.—Do you swear the accused is in the habit of killing sparrows?—take care what you say.

Witness replied in the affirmative, but admitted he said this because he often heard the defendant firing his gun.

Mr. Nicholson.—The accused has been very kind to you, hasn't he?

Witness.—He brought two doctors to look at me—Mr. Blanet and Dr. Ronald Blaney—and they took off the ointment, washed the wound, applied it again and said, "Go on with it." (Laughter.)

Mr. Nicholson.—You are all right now, are you not?

Witness (removing his pugree and showing the plastered wound)—Your worship will see in what state I am. I have no money, and I want something to eat. (A laugh.)

Mr. Nicholson.—Has not the accused been supporting you since the accident, to a certain extent? Have you not received money through Mr. Tyabjee?

Witness said *ne paisa* had come from Mr. Zerrenner or Mr. Tyabjee, but he had received three rupees from the landlord in whose house he had been working.

A lad named Narayen Hurree, who was the next witness, gave his evidence very dramatically. He had gone on the 11th instant to the complainant on the 11th, about two o'clock in the afternoon, and was standing near him when they heard a report and the old man said, "The *sahib* has fired a gun and I am hurt in the forehead, go and arrest him." Witness saw the accused in his compound with his malis and khansamah, near to a dying peacock. They went and fetched a police sepoy. The lad stated that about fifteen people lived in the shed where the complainant was working, another shed in the same compound was occupied by a Parsee, and two wells were situated there from which people drew water morning and evening, and where children play during the day. He had heard the accused firing on other days and the crows that he shot sometimes fell in that *wadi*. They did not complain: why should they when no one was hurt?

Mr. Nicholson.—It was considered rather a public benefit than otherwise, I suppose. (Laughter.) Have you ever seen the accused with a gun in his hand?

Witness replied in the affirmative, stating that a few days before the 11th he heard two reports, and he then climbed one of the cocoanut trees so as to be able to see the Sahib in his verandah; but he could not tell at what the accused was aiming. The peacock lived in the *wadi*, but witness did not notice it on the 11th before it had been shot. When they heard the report on that afternoon, they thought, as the accused was in the habit of firing the fowling-piece, that it must be he who had shot the peacock.

Dhondoo Darmaji, a patel who had come on a visit to the complainant from Mahim, gave corroborative evidence. When the shot struck the old man, and a third summons was then taken out against the merchant by a servant of Mr. Tyabjee, who declared that Mr. Zerrenner had assaulted him when he entered the compound to remove the body of the peacock. An apology having been tendered by Mr. Zerrenner, these three summonses were withdrawn, leaving only the criminal prosecution instituted with respect to the wound suffered by the carpenter.

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for him the preparation of it as a dwelling-place for man. With the other stars and planets he does not concern himself; on their histories, he thinks, we have no call to speculate. But he believes that the God who made every one of them, and who holds them all in the hollow of his hand, has seen fit to select the earth as the scene of a drama of deeper and of wider importance than the courses of all the suns and all the system sin the universe. He believes further that just as God is omnipresent, so also, in dealing with material things. He can and He does localise Himself, and assume on abode in space, where His glory is specially manifested.

And now having said thus much, we shall have to proceed, in what will no doubt seem a somewhat singular way with a description given by General Gordon of the physical geography of a certain part of Jerusalem:—

"The eastern and more sacred of the two hills on which Jerusalem is built, rises," he writes, "to an average height throughout its whole range. The north end is, however, marked, by an apex of uncovered rock—a rocky knoll resembling in form the human skull; and from this 'Skull Hill' the crown or ridge of this eastern hill follows a line which is aslant or askew to the valley of the Kedron until it reaches' at about two-thirds of its entire length, another bare rock, now covered by the Mosque of Omar. The place of crucifixion seems to have been on the Skull Hill, and the great altar burnt sacrifice to have been this second remarkable rock within the temple enclosure." The fountain of El Kas (or the Cup) is, he proceeds to remark, not far distant, and "appears to have been intended by the Caliph who erected it to occupy the same place as the Laver, in the old Temple in the Haram, and to hold about the same quantity. To my mind," he adds, "the Rock and the Cup are the only true remnants of the old Temple in the Haram." He observes further, that "the whole outline of this sacred eastern hill, lying opposite the Mount of Olives, bears a rough and large resemblance to the human form; from the Skull Hill on the north-north-west, the body lies—as did that of the victim—aslant or askew to the altar of burnt sacrifice."

This last sentence is peculiarly characteristic of General Gordon's way of looking at things, and will serve to introduce the reader into that world of religious thought where topographical notes like the above have so much spiritual significance. To General Gordon Jerusalem is a place so sacred, so marked out by God as the local centre of His operations, that a mystical meaning is to be found even in the shape of its rocks and in its situation; and I find, in the papers before me, that he proceeds with his interpretation thus. Not only does he see in the sacred hill the image of the human form laid on the altar as a victim, not only does he so see in it a hieroglyphic of Christ and of the Church, but in the valley of Tophet, which adjoins this hill, and which was "the pleasure park of Jerusalem," he sees "a type of the world, close to Gehenna, the Valley of Fire, leading to the Abyss, the Dead Sea." These similitudes, however, though they commend themselves to his own mind, will doubtless, he says, to most people seem merely like "pretty conceits;" and the solemn importance of these minute topographical studies rest, for him, mainly on far more indubitable grounds. What these are the reader shall now see.

The rocky knoll just spoken of which he calls the "Skull Hill," and which in the papers before me he usually speaks of as "the Rock," is for him the historical pivot of the world. It is so regarded, he says, by the whole body of oriental tradition; and he believes that this tradition embodies a substantial truth. According to the Arabs the Rock came down from heaven, the whole earth was fashioned out of its multiplied substance, on it God made Adam out of clay, as a potter makes a vessel, and under it is Adam's grave. Many minute traditions cluster round it; and the actual facts under-lying them General Gordon conceives to be as follows. The rock, whose summit rises on the eastern hill of Jerusalem was the first land that made its appearance when the waters which originally covered the whole earth were first gathered together into seas; and, "I have a strong impression," he adds, "that it had a history even before it emerged and that it was connected with Lucifer or Sheitan, which appears to have been the name of the devil after the fall."

This last remark at once carries our mind back to a period prior to the existing order of things; and starting with that period General Gordon conceives of it, we will follow him in his views as to the course of events thenceforward. The earth then, in its prehistoric and submerged state is conceived of by General Gordon as a ball with a core of fire encased in vast cocoon or, as he calls it a hollow globe of waters; and he thinks it probable the devil with his hosts after their fall sought these waters as a place of exile, and endeavoured to found on the subaqueous Rock the Capital of an abiding kingdom—an attempt indeed in which he so far succeeded that the whole material of the earth has received a taint from his dominion, and our Lord describes him as "the prince of this world." Thus, "the history of *this*" or the *creation* of the world as we know it, "seems," he says, "to be an invasion of Satan's kingdom, the calling up of a dead world out of the grave of waters," man being called into existence to replace Satan, and to drive him from the territory that had been usurped by him.

Mr. Mallock then looks a little more closely at a few incidents which General Gordon thinks most striking in the history of man.

After the fall, General Gordon believes that Adam and Eve found their way, as tradition says they did, back to that very spot of ground out of which Adam was made; that Adam thus literally fulfilled the command to till the earth out of which he was taken; and that, on his death, he was buried under the Rock. The waters of the flood, General Gordon thinks is probable, subsided into the earth, by way of the Dead Sea. "My idea," he writes, "is that the Dead Sea was originally a bed of rock-salt and gypsum, and that when the flood came, the extra weight broke through the crust, and the superfluous waters found their way into the bowels of the earth." Meanwhile the ark (as would be not improbable, were a current so formed) was floating towards the same locality; the branch the dove picked was from the Mount of Olives, and when the ark rested on solid ground, it rested not on Mount Ararat in Armenia (for the meaning of Ararat is holy land), but on one of the sacred eminences close to the all-sacred Rock; and it was on this Rock, under which the first man lay buried, that Noah sacrificed to God, when he first emerged from the ark. It was on this rock that Abraham prepared to sacrifice Isaac; and it was on this rock that the son of God, the new Adam, was crucified, when the sacred blood fell on, the ground and literally touched the skull of the old Adam buried below. Further still we have already seen General Gordon observing, the Rock and the fountain of El Kas, the altar and the laver, remain as the only relics of the old temple in the Haram, and are thus abiding types of baptism and the Eucharist the two principal rites of that Christian Church which has succeeded to the Jewish.

The reader will by this time be sufficiently accustomed to General Gordon's mode of thought to be able to understand the views he takes on matters that come nearer to the lives of contemporary Christians. The main idea that, with him underlies, all such speculation, is the oneness of man with us, so far as our body is concerned, with our natural father, Adam—with the man who was literally the common ancestor of us all, and whose bones, if we dug for them, we should find under the rock near Jerusalem—and in this view he claims to be at one with the more advanced men of science. "Physiologists state," he says, "that actual life from father to children is connected current, with no gap. They consider that the ancestry of every corpuscle of the body is one unbroken chain from parents to children." He in fact regards our bodies as being as much like Adam's body, as each Enfield rifle is like its original pattern; and having as truly Adam's faults in it as each Enfield rifle, were the original pattern faulty, would have in it the fault of that pattern. The only difference is that in the case of our bodies and Adam's, there is a greater community of substance than there is in the case of rifles made out of the same metal. Thus, "we," writes General Gordon, "the population of the existing world, are in reality, Adam; and Adam lives now, though split up into fragments in individuals." In Adam we all die; that is to say, our souls shut up in their tainted bodies become infected naturally with that body's taint; are naturally for ever alienated from God, and become the property of the devil in whose adult they are incarnated. Such is the result of the fall. That result is obviated by the death and passion of Christ; and these obviate it in this way. "God the Son," writes General Gordon "took flesh but not in the same way as mankind took flesh. He was conceived immaculately; and the body which He had prepared for Him immaculately, He offered for the sin of Adam; which as a mother was the sin of the world for from that sin Adam's, all sins flowed or were begotten." Now the human body became tainted through the physical eating of the forbidden fruit. This fruit was, without metaphor, poison. The antidote to that poison is a second eating; and what is eaten in this case is the immaculate body of Christ, crucified and risen—a body which at this very moment is existing above the firmament. It is a body like ours in all respects except the devil's taint, and we by feeding on it undo little by little the effects of Adam's eating.

"The great question," writes General Gordon, "that has torn Christendom is how the bread is His body, and how the wine is His blood."

The following singular reflections contain his own attempt to answer it:

"The Lord said that the manna was typical of Himself, who was the true bread from heaven. The Jews evidently understood His words that His body was the true bread. They say, 'How can this man give us his flesh and blood to eat?' Now I do not think it can be doubted that the manna was in heaven [i.e., above the firmament.] Manna—what is this? was the name given [to it; the bread of heaven. . . . Bread from heaven, angels' food, spiritual meat, it was white like coriander seed, like hoar frost, it appeared when the dew had gone up. Colour of bdellium it fell after the dew. None fell on the Sabbath. It ceased when Israel entered Canaan. . . . I do not think that it is a fanciful idea that in that bread and wine there is an actual particle of that body and that blood placed in the bread and wine by the same power that rained the manna. . . . It is not possible to believe that the blood of our Lord God, which He shed for us, and which is so much spoken of can have been so to say, lost, or have disappeared. . . . To me, the blood must be in heaven, for it is still His. . . . A miracle than having to be performed and it not being in our power to see how it is performed, it is open to us in some degree to consider what miracle is performed—whether the bringing down of the actual blood into the bread of the angels, or a transubstantiation of the bread into His body by an act of omnipotence."

It is to the former alternative that General Gordon inclines; and to remove a speculative difficulty that might be raised against it, he observes that "blood contains one hundred and twenty million million corpuscles in a cubic inch, and one corpuscle is sufficient to establish a communion of blood and body." Thus the blood of the Lord's human body is more than sufficient in quantity for the divine nutriment of all those who are to be saved and joined together as members of the Church, His bride—more than sufficient to make each one of those members united to Him, and identified with Him in the divine marriage.

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD ON HIS EGYPTIAN REFORMS.

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD sends to the *Times* a long letter on his reforms in Egypt. He says:—So much that is misleading has lately been put before the British public with reference to our administration in Egypt, and my own name has by some been so maliciously made use of, that I trust you will permit me to trespass on your space in order to represent some facts at least with reference to the question now absorbing general attention.

TAKLA BEY.

There are Easterns now in London (he says) whose object is to influence public opinion, and with this view they do not hesitate to write and speak as "Egyptians" suffering under the wrongs inflicted upon their country, owing to the incompetence, the despotism, and the general maladministration of English officers filling positions in the Government of their country. As an example of the type to which I allude I may mention the name of Takla Bey, who states he has come to London for the purpose of defending the cause of "his" country, and with this object has proceeded to put before the public statements regarding my action and administration in Egypt which are as false as they are extravagant. As to Takla Bey himself he is not an Egyptian, but a Syrian by birth, and a French-protected subject by nationality. His journal has, since the early days of April last, been inspired, to my knowledge, by those striving to impede our progress and to undermine our influence, and he is believed to have been deep in all the intrigues of the last two months against us.

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD'S DEPARTMENT.

Policy and finance are beyond my province, but for all that was done towards reforming the internal administration during the period from September, 1883, to the beginning of April, 1884, I am directly responsible. To affairs connected with the Home Department I will, therefore, strictly confine my observations. I propose merely to record what was done in that direction during the period mentioned, avoiding all political questions, in order that your readers may have a knowledge of the facts from the person most conversant with them. The first three months and a half of office were employed in studying the ground upon which to lay a foundation and to build up that sound system of government the establishment of which was to be a condition precedent to the evacuation of the country by our army.

THE MUDIR AND HIS FUNCTIONS.

In principle the position of a mudir was very similar to that of a district magistrate in India, except that the former may be said to have exercised absolute power in his province. There are with rare, if any, exceptions, were members of the Turkish ruling class, between whom and the native population there is not an interest or sympathy in common. Mudirs were appointed not upon their qualifications, but in accordance with the amount of interest at their command. So absolute was the direct and indirect power of the Mudir that no one dared to personally complain against him. There was no Police Department under the Minister.

THE NATIVE POLICE FORCE.

The Mudir was surrounded by a staff of Profets, sous-préfets, Turkish cavass, police officers, clerks, and others, who went to make up the "Police force" found existing in Egypt last September. These last were the persons who made the arrest of those upon whom the Mudir rightly or wrongly desired to settle, while the Kourbash and the thumbscrew, with such other torture as his satellites could devise, produced whatever confessions were deemed essential to his purpose. And this is the system the Mudirs in a body were to be trusted to pump up to return to, while an English army of 8,000 men protected them from the results of their inhumanity and tyranny. I would prefer to be the unfortunate fellah who to me knowledge was tortured by his own hands sooner than sign the so-called confession put before him rather than the Englishmen who would sit in power at the Ministry of the Interior at Cairo, and tolerate for twenty-four hours longer than possible the continuation of such a system, and of proceedings such as I became aware were daily permitted under its authority.

Mr. Clifford Lloyd then describes the state of the prisons as he found them, quoting from a report addressed to him immediately prior to his leaving Egypt, by the Director-General of Prisons, Dr. H. Crookshank.

THE STATE OF THE PRISONS.

After describing the filth of the prisons, Dr. Crookshank says:—"The means of punishing prisoners in common use previous to January 1 were the bastinado, the stocks, the indiscriminate application of heavy iron chains, and thumbscrews (kallapse), and the withdrawal of bread and water for twenty-four hours; these cruelties were not only inflicted for punishing unruly prisoners, but in by far the majority of cases to obtain evidence against innocent people, or for backsheesh. The bastinado or kourbash was frequently applied. The prisoner was made to lie on the ground face downwards, and held in that position by a man sitting on his back while another one held his arms; the ankles were then tightly fastened to the middle of a thick stick (naboot) about five feet long, which was twisted round once or twice, and then held well raised above the ground between two men. The warder, with a rhinoceros hide whip, inflicted as many as 500 blows across the soles of the feet—the prisoner frequently died within a few hours of collapse, or if he recovered from the immediate effects was unable to walk for weeks after. The application of stocks was made more cruel by placing the feet reversed, with the victim lying with his face to the ground; while a not uncommon form of torture, which I mentified so recently as eight months ago, was to keep a prisoner standing for hours in the middle of his cell, with a strong iron chain round his neck fastened to a beam overhead; had the prisoner fainted strangulation would have certainly resulted."

Such is the graphic description given of Egyptian prisons under Turkish rule.

THE USE OF TORTURE.—A TYPICAL CASE.

Mr. Lloyd tells the followihg story as illustrative of the way in which the system worked:—One day in October I received an anonymous telegram surreptitiously passed out of the prison at Cairo, to the effect that seventy-five persons were wrongly there confined, were being tortured to death, and that two had already died, I at once sent Dr. Crookshank, who then had not taken over the gaols, to ascertain the truth of the statements of the wire. He found the seventy-five men there with open wounds and running sores still upon their feet, though in many cases the punishment had been inflicted two months previously. Some of them bore marks also of the thumbscrew upon their fingers, and others the marks left from being suspended from beams. On the face of this report it was with great difficulty and after much opposition that I succeeded in getting Egypt who, when in effect Arabic scholar, and whose death I regret to notice, sent to Tantah for the purpose of holding an inquiry with the Mudir into the case of these people. The result was that he reported that they were all charged by the Mudir with having committed robbery in which it was clear that only fourteen persons had been concerned. The Mudir had seized seventy-seven sheikhs and other respectable men whom he ordered it was to his advantage to arrest, together with some doubtful characters, and had kourbashed and tortured them all until they signed a confession dictated by him implicating those whom he desired to charge. Two unfortunate creatures are said to have died under their sufferings, and those who inflicted the torture—not the Mudir, unfortunately—are now in the same prison, at my instance, awaiting their trial for murder. Writing from memory, all the prisoners were released there not being a particle of evidence against any of them. It must be remembered that innocent persons would have been convicted upon these confessions without the production in any court of those who had been forced to sign them. Another case came under my notice at this time in which the same Mudir had treated twenty-nine other persons in an identical manner. The kourbash had been abolished by decree when Lord Dufferin was in Egypt and before I arrived. It would nevertheless have been possible to close one's eyes to its moderate use as a punishment pending the granting of other powers to the Mudirs, but no man can justly argue that such cruelty as I have described should have been tolerated for a day. About this time another serious and revolting case was reported to me from another province, regarding which, notwithstanding my efforts, having no executive power, no satisfactory inquiry was made. The Mudir was by decree removed from Tantah, but by another decree of the same date was appointed Governor-General of Eastern Soudan. I have been told that I "went too quickly." But who in power with any conscience could sit still while such abominable cruelties were being committed during a time when the people considered that Englishmen were ruling the country, or, at least, were responsible for its Government?

UNTRIED PRISONERS.

On taking over the prisons under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior, and exempt from that of the Mudirs, it was found that 1,200 or more than half the prisoners were untried, and it may be said, indeed, that no inquiry into their cases had even been held. The Mudir had no legal power to sentence to any term over ten days, but he evaded this by putting his victims into gaol "pending trial?" and under this head numerous persons were found who had been confined for terms varying up to six years and nine months for thefts and other such cases. Witnesses as well as the accused were alike confined. A girl who had been outraged was found having been in prison for two years as well as the offender. A village had been attacked by brigands and some cattle carried off. Some of the villagers had turned out and recovered the cattle, arresting some of the brigands. All were alike in gaol. Two women were found in a Cairo prison, on the order of a Minister, to be retained for life as "bad characters." A man was found in a cell being literally starved to death for having, it was stated, written anonymous letters to high persons. Such was the state in which we found the gaols, and such were the sufferings endured by the people within them. These gaols were entirely and completely under the control of the Mudir of the province, who imprisoned whoever and as many as he liked without an order in writing, and without ever any charges being made known to the sufferers. When they paid sufficiently he let them out; when they did not he kept them in "pour encourager les autres."

HIS REFORMS.

By the end of December, 1883, I had completed my projects for a police and prison organization. The police was to be one force, taking its part in criminal administration under its own officers, but for purposes of preserving order and bringing offenders to justice it was to be entirely under the local authority in provinces, to whom they were to report daily, as well as to the Inspector-General at Cairo for the information of the Government. The Mudirs bitterly complained of the police having the power to report direct, for therein lay the check upon corruption and oppression. Conscription was abolished, and the force was to be free. The pay of all grades was raised a fourth, and the total expenditure was reduced from £330,000 to £230,000 a year. The prisons were formed into a separate department under a proper system of internal organization. Prisoners were to be received except upon a written order, signed by a competent authority, showing the charge upon which the prisoners were committed and the period and purpose for which they were to be confined. These organizations were put into force on the 1st of January, 1884, and the credit of approving them rests with Government of Cherif Pasha. There were other stones, however, to be laid wherewith to form the foundations on which I hope to build "a sound system of administration." The sanitary department on which £60,000 a year was spent in salaries and on hospitals, was dead. It was completely reorganized with the result that cattle disease has been partially stamped out, and the health of the people much improved. Though the work before this department is of the greatest magnitude, I have no doubt that with energy and perseverance, under European guidance, it will yet succeed in conferring the greatest blessings upon the Egyptian people. It was proposed to create municipalities in the various large towns, and I was actually in Alexandria and about to start the municipality with the cordial assistance of the large mercantile community there, when Nubar Pasha's threatened resignation recalled me to Cairo and put an end to all progress.

THE GOOD WORK CHECKED.

In the beginning of March, 1884, the most serious intrigues were set on foot against English reforms, especially those connected with the police and prisons, which were daily being perfected. The remedy for this state of affairs was apparent, and it was decided to remove any Turkish official who intrigued against us, and for the future to bring forward the young intelligent Egyptians who, being animated with our liberal views, would have assisted us in carrying them out. As a result, one governor—one of the most honest but the most obstructive of the officials in Egypt, was removed, being suitably provided for out of the Administration. This brings us to the beginning of April, when Nubar Pasha threatened to resign if the internal administration was not entirely handed back into the hands of "natives." It has been said that our "reforms" caused the Egyptian vested interests are attacked and when a corrupt body of subordinate and tyrannical officials have checks put upon their power to enrich themselves in a few years at the expense of a long suffering and submissive people, naturally there is no doubt to be expected, which firmness alone can surmount.

Let me, in conclusion, mention two further illustrations of oppression on the one hand and of corruption on the other, to be only instances of what ever had with Khairy Pasha was when I found he had seized and put into prison, on two different occasions, young men of eighteen and twenty years of age because they had turned Christians. I was told, when insisting upon their release, that the Government had a right to hang them, if it wished, for such a crime. The example of corruption was a remarkable one. Some persons had applied to me for permission to make a tram line in the town of Alexandria. I referred them to the municipality I had hoped to immediately create. The applicants were not content and offered my private secretary, a young English gentleman, £1,000 if he could get the paper signed by me.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

VIJARAGHAVA CHARIAR.

On June 30th, in answer to Mr. Biggar,

Mr. J. K. Cross said,—It appears from the newspapers, but is not otherwise known to the India Office, that the individual named recently brought an action against the Government to recover damages for his having been removed by the Government of Madras from his office as one of the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Salem; and that the High Court of Madras decided that the removal was illegal and gave the plaintiff a decree in the usual form for Rs. 100 damages with costs. The amount decreed will doubtless be paid by Government in the ordinary manner.

THE CREW OF THE NISERO.

MR. STOREY asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether news had been received of the death of some of the Nisero.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I regret to have to state that news has been received and forwarded by the Government of the Straits Settlements, under date the 27th of June, to the Foreign Office, to the effect that nine persons died on board the ship, and that news received stating that three of the crew of the Nisero had died from what appeared to be an attack of a choleraic character. I need not say how deeply I regret to have to communicate such intelligence to the House, and I am sure the House will understand how sensible the Foreign Office is of its being their duty to do all they can in the matter. (Hear, hear.) The whole question is at this moment the subject of an interchange of views between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Netherlands, but I cannot communicate the details of what is passing at the present moment. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Storey asked whether it was true that the other nineteen of the crew were sick.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I meant to convey that impression when I said that an epidemic had broken out.

INDO MAHOMEDAN MYSTERY IN LONDON.

ON July 1st, at the Marylebone Police-court, Karban Ali, a native of Calcutta, was charged with stealing, on various dates since December 1st, 1883, from 31, Regent's Park-road, three fur tippets, six feathers, one cuff, six handkerchiefs, two petticoats and other articles, value £8 4s. 6d., the property of Almon Hy. Herrington, an engineer.

Almon Hy. Herrington, a white man, but apparently a foreigner, who made an affirmation, deposed that he was an engineer. In June, last year, he went to the Strangers' Home, East India Dock-road, and there met the prisoner and another man named Abdul Cayoum. They were engaged at prayer, and, after he had finished, they salaamed. In course of conversation Karban Ali said he had some goods to sell—produced a quantity of embroidery—but said he had no money and no warm clothing. He (witness) gave him a small sum of money, afterwards purchased work to the amount of £16, and gave the prisoner and his friend £16 each. He ultimately received the men, one his house, and agreed to send out £20 monthly to Calcutta, to buy the stock the prisoners had, and also paid up to July 30th last £15 or £16 a month for the support of Ali's family at Calcutta. Abdul left for his home in December last, and witness then gave him and Ali the balance of £500 which he agreed to pay for the goods, and the two men divided the money between them. Ali was subsequently entrusted with the keys of the boxes in which the goods were kept, but without any authority to sell them. A week ago the defendant left the house, and, after a day or two, the boxes were forced open, and it was found that certain articles had been abstracted. In cross-examination the witness said that he was an engineer by profession. He was also a Mussulman missionary and physician, but possessed no diploma. He was a lodger at 51, Regent's Park-road, where he occupied four rooms.

What does your family consist of?

I don't think that has anything to do with the case.

Mr. De Rutzen: Answer the question.

The witness: I appeal to your lordship to protect me.

Mr. De Rutzen: I shall not protect you until I see the necessity for it. Answer the question.

The witness: Well, my family consists of two ladies, two servants, and my brother. I do not keep books. I bought the property of these men merely to befriend my brother Abdul.

In what way is he your brother?

In the faith. I go to the Strangers' Home from time to time to see if any brothers need assistance. It is pure benevolence. I know that an action has been commenced against me for detaining Ali's goods.

Who is Mrs Kilpin?

Mrs Kilpin.

Has she a husband?

Her husband died. She is my sister.

In the same way as that man (the prisoner) is your brother?

Yes; he is my sister.

Any closer relation than that?

She is my sister.

She is not your mistress, you swear?

I swear that. I have two names. My English name is Herrington, and that in the faith as Abdullah.

Where did you get that name—were you baptized or——?

I object to tell the name. I would rather die in this court than tell my family affairs, which are matters between me and my God.

By the magistrate: I am not a moneyed man, but a poor man. I got the £300 to purchase these goods from the treasury at my home in Surat. It is money to help poor people. I would not buy outside the faith. It is furnished by my master. I paid in English sovereigns, which I got from my master.

Who is your master?

He lives at Surat. His name is Abdul Ali. He was here for three years and upwards. The £20 monthly which I sent to India through the Oriental Bank appears in Abdul Cayoum's name. There was nothing to transmit on his account. I do not know why he sent that money, because I did not ask him. Mussulmans never ask questions of any one in the faith. If a man asks for assistance I never ask him any questions. I merely give, and God keeps the account between us. If a man asked me for £100, or even £500, I should give it. I did not keep the things as a guarantee, or purchase them in order to make money. I am a benevolent man, and would assist any poor man.

But this was not a poor man. He had £500 in goods.

Oh, yes, he was a poor man, and could not buy anything.

Elizabeth Ann Kilpin corroborated the evidence in chief of Mr. Herrington. In cross-examination she said: I am a lodger in Mr. Herrington's house, and am his sister in the sight of God. I am a true Mussulman. My name in the faith is Zana. I am a widow. I have lived at 51, Rengent's Park-road, about eighteen months, and occupy the second floor. We are a brotherhood. The rooms are paid for by the treasury, of which you have already heard. The prisoner is a brother in the faith, but does not belong to our brotherhood.

But if you had all things in common, might he not have believed these things were his?

I beg your pardon, we had not all things in common. The prosecutor lives mostly on the first floor, but he makes a change from time to time. The two men occupied the next room to him. My daughter is the other lady in the house, and as we all belong to the same brotherhood, our expenses are paid out of the same treasury.

By Mr. De Rutzen: The missing goods were kept in the prisoner's rooms. Sometimes as much as £5,000 comes over. It comes to the house in English gold.

Ada Heller, servant in the house, cross examined, said she was the landlady's sister and acted as servant to the prosecutor and Mrs. Kilpin. She had never seen anything improper between them.

Mr. De Rutzen remanded the defendant for a week, intimating that he would accept bail in £30 for his appearance.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

THE twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) was held on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. J. R. Boyson presided, and in moving the adoption of the report referred with regret to the falling-off of the tea crop of last season. The Indian interest account was rapidly decreasing, owing to the discharge of the current loans. He had heard that some anxiety had been felt as to the probability of a call being made, but he was still hopeful that they would always be able to do without making a call. Possibly about three years hence, if they did not succeed in realizing all their blocks of property in the meantime, they might have to raise a small amount for working expenses, but he believed they would be able to do that easily by issuing debentures for short periods at a moderate rate of interest. The crop of tea for the current year was estimated at 22,000 maunds. Mr. R. P. Harrison, C.S.I., having seconded the motion, Mr. H. G. Bainbridge thought that the out-come of last year's tea crop was not unfavourable, considering the exceptional difficulties they had had. He did not think the prospects were very much for diverting any of their tea this season to American or Australian markets. They were led to expect this year 21,900 maunds, or an increase over last year of 3,730 maunds, and he trusted they would not have to bring it to a worse market than that of last year. Mr. Buchanan objected to the assets being taken at par, maintaining that this was not a correct representation. He regarded the cost of producing the tea as too high. Considerable discussion followed, in the course of which the opinion was expressed that the plantations were not managed as well as they might be. The chairman, in reply, stated that they had taken the greatest care in appointing efficient inspectors of their tea estates. The report was adopted, and a resolution was subsequently passed re-electing the retiring director. After the rejection of a motion for appointing chartered accountants, the auditors were re-elected.

WHAT A RADICAL THINKS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROFESSOR THOROLD ROGERS, M. P., Mr. Hamar Bass, M. P., and Mr J. S Balfour M. P., visited Tamworth on Wednesday, July 2, and were present at a Liberal demonstration which was held in the Town-hall being insufficient to accommodate the large audience which assembled. In supporting a vote of confidence in the Government, Professor Rogers referred to the House of Lords and the probable rejection of the Franchise Bill. He said that when the peers made up the statute book were that they could walk in and out of a door before his hearers and himself, and that they had the right of being tried for murder by their own class. He had not had a case for the last two centuries, and only one had been hanged. If he were to tell them how many deserved to be hanged he should keep them listening to him until the following morning. Why, half of them were absorbed in pauperdom. Let them look at the records of the Divorce Courts. These people were being frequently brought forward for conduct which was not found in anything like equal proportion in any other class. He heard of some philosophers who said man had descended from apes, and when he went into the House of Lords he began to fear that man would go back to apes. (Laughter and cheers.) What was the privileges and their vices he almost failed to characterise them, and no nation whether one English nation would consent to be at the mercy and caprice of such an irresponsible body as the present House of Lords. (Cheers.)

PROFESSOR ROGERS has written as follows to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—I have no right, and I have no wish, to trouble you with the complete statement which I made at Tamworth last night about the House of Lords. I only desire to add that the observations referred to the absence of statutory proof of the claims which the Lords make to sit in the House as of right, and of the absolutely inalienable character of a peerage. Now we are constantly told that the Lords by virtue of their character and position are an important aid and bulwark to the Constitution. But you would not take at haphazard five hundred persons and find that the proportion of profligacy and extravagance is so great in such a five hundred as there is in the House of Lords, and this though a fierce light neither beats on the throne nor on the peerage. How many people know about the private Acts of Parliament, by which, to the public detriment, the estates of profligate and bankrupt peers have been preserved? Is there much fierce light cart upon these privileges? On the contrary, everyone knows that much noble vice is screened, if vice is untitled, it is exposed. A candidate for a seat in the House of Commons is put to a pretty severe ordeal, and the fairness of his private character is no small part of his stock-in-trade. There is no discipline over misconduct in the House of Lords. Members of the House of Commons have invariably been expelled when convicted of perjury. No such thing has ever happened to any member of the House of Lords. Was Speaker Trevor a much baser man than the first Lord Macclesfield? Have the Lords, indeed ever inflicted substantial punishment on the worst offenders in their own order in pretty notorious cases? If the judgment of the House on Commons on the constitution of their own House is to be overridden by an utterly irresponsible body, we have a right to know and tell something about the characters of those who presume so highly, especially when, as I have said, the privileges of the peers are nearly all self-assertions which have no warranty in law.

MISS MULLER AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—On Wednesday, at noon, Miss Muller's goods were distrained on her refusal to pay the Queen's taxes as a protest against her exclusion from representation in Parliament. A writing table and escritoire were seized by the sheriff's officers at her residence, Cadogen-place, and removed. The articles were appraised at £19, the amount of the taxes with costs, and at this valuation they were offered to Miss Muller, to avoid removal, but she did not fall in with this proposal. A crowd witnessed the removal, and a number of ladies and gentlemen who were present expressed their approval of Miss Muller's action. The officers were not interfered with in the discharge of their duty, although it was intended at one time to forcibly resist their entrance. A meeting was held in Miss Muller's drawing-room, at which a number of well-known advocates of woman suffrage including Miss Todd, Miss Briggs, Mrs Ashton Dilke and Mrs. Thomasson, were present. Dr. George Hoggan presided. Miss Babb expressed the hope that this occasion would be the beginning of a great movement throughout England. In 1871 she had allowed her things to be seized, and had continued the same process ever since, except for one year. One lady had followed her example, but after a time she married. This was the most direct and most constitutional method in which they could protest against a great injustice. She had been told that if the ladies throughout the country did this, the measure of enfranchisement would speedily be carried. She sincerely hoped that by this time next year a large number would follow Miss Muller's example. Miss Todd thought the greater the variety of modes in which the question was presented the better, and this was a very effectual mode. If Mr. Gladstone disliked it, then he could put an end to it by including women in the Franchise Bill. She proposed:—"That it is a principle in the English constitution that taxation without representation is tyranny, and it is desirable that many other ladies should follow the constitutional method so often adopted in English history of resisting the payment of taxes till the suffrage is granted to women on the same terms as it is granted to men, and we invite other householders to follow Miss Muller's example." Miss Briggs seconded the resolution, and declared that this action would produce a strong impression in St. Stephen's. Miss Muller said it was always a difficult thing for a woman to set herself against existing authority and law, but the great reluctance she felt in taking this course was removed when the House of Commons and the Government and Mr. Gladstone himself made speeches and voted against granting the franchise of women. When she heard the statement made in the House by the leaders of English legislation that Englishwomen of education, culture, and refinement were to wait until ignorant and besotted men, who had been behind the plough for ages, were enfranchised, her feelings and hesitation were changed, and she felt for the first time what a man felt when insulted who claimed satisfaction. (Cheers.) Every woman in England had been insulted and the only way in which they could wipe the insult out was by giving blow for blow. (Cheers.) The resolution was adopted, and a vote of thanks was passed to Miss Muller, on the motion of Miss Rees, seconded by Miss Bewicke.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

THE French authorities have not been successful in confining the cholera epidemic to Toulon. It quickly spread to Marseilles, and there have since been deaths not only in the villages around Toulon, but in Lyons and in Italy, whither persons had fled from Toulon; and it was reported, though the rumour was promptly contradicted, that several cases of cholera had been treated in Paris. At any rate, there is great nervous apprehension in Paris. Many persons are leaving the city, and the wealthy quarters have a more deserted look than is usual at this time of the year. The inhabitants of Toulon and Marseilles have been in a state of panic. On Friday, June 27, eighty persons were in hospital at Toulon suffering from cholera, and nine persons died during the day. On the same day two persons died at Marseilles, there was one fatal case at Pierrefen, near Hyeres, one at Collobrieres, two at La Valette, one at Cuges, and one at Sixfours. Six deaths were reported in Marseilles on Saturday, and the same number at Toulon; five in the former city on Sunday, and nine in the latter; on Sunday also there was a death at La Garde. On Monday fifteen fresh cases were notified in Toulon and there were two deaths. On Tuesday there were eight deaths in Toulon and seventeen persons admitted to hospital during the day increased the number of patients to 69; there were four deaths in villages around Toulon, three deaths in Marseilles; and on the same day a woman who had fled from Marseilles died of cholera at Lyons. Two persons who had also arrived from Toulon took ill at Salazzo, and one of them died. In the twenty-four hours ending on Wednesday evening, there were seventeen deaths in Toulon, and there were over one hundred patients in the hospitals. At Marseilles there were only two deaths in the same time.

The Paris Academy of Medicine discussed the Toulon epidemic on Tuesday, (July 1). Dr. Brouardel reported that the first case was that of a sailor on board the Montebello on the 14th of June. Other cases soon followed on board of the Jupiter and the Alexandre. On the 21st there was a death at the Lycée, the pupils of which were dismissed next day, and on the 22nd there were thirteen deaths. The Toulon doctors attributed the death at the Lycée to Asiatic cholera; but Dr. Brouardel and his colleague, Dr. Proust, suspended their judgment. As to the Sarthe, although there had been two cases on board at Saigon, on the 1st and 2nd of April, the patients had been sent ashore, the ship disinfected, and the ship emptied, scraped, and well fumigated; while during the forty-five days' passage to Toulon no case had occurred in her; and neither the Montebello nor the Jupiter, Lycée had had the slightest communication with her passengers or cargo. On the 29th Dr. Brouardel and Dr. Proust had been convinced that the epidemic was Asiatic cholera, and that though still unable to trace its introduction, the filthiness of certain streets and of the Darse went far to explain the first cases. Events at Marseilles, moreover, completed the demonstration of the real character of the malady. Up to the 30th the situation had been daily the same—namely, from seven to ten deaths in the twenty-four hours. The epidemic was mild, but was certainly Asiatic cholera. Dr. Faurel adhered to his opinion that the cholera was not Asiatic. Dr. Brouardel replied that he had been reluctantly convinced by the evidence, and M. Pasteur supported him. At a meeting of the Board of Health on Wednesday morning, Dr. Proust read the instructions drawn up in committee, to be distributed throughout Paris. Dr. Proust states that even in the most violent epidemics the number of persons attacked is very small in proportion to the total number of the population, and of those attacked a considerable number recovered. People who are afraid are more liable to succumb than others; and he makes the following recommendations:—People should not keep late hours; they should avoid catching a chill at night. Prolonged cold, excess of work or pleasure, and drinks, and all other causes of physical debility should be carefully eschewed. Parisians are further recommended to drink no water but that supplied from the Dhuys, and if they are compelled to use Seine water, they should boil it twenty-four hours before drinking it. They should also not eat raw vegetables, by which he means salads and cucumbers, especially those grown in the plain of Gennevilliers, which are irrigated by water proceeding from the drains of Paris. He cautions people against intemperance in food or drink, observing that it has been shown at Toulon that indigestion and intoxication make a person liable to the epidemic. The report recommends that any large agglomeration of people should be prevented as a fruitful source of epidemic disease, and fairs and races should be discouraged. A concluding chapter is devoted to stating the measures that should be taken in the event to persons being attacked. It may be mentioned here that Dr. Proust during the past few days conducted some successful experiments at the Toulon and St. Mandrier Hospitals on cholera patients. His treatment consists in the inhalation of pure oxygen by the sufferer. The introduction of oxygen into the respiratory organs of the sick has, it is stated, the effect of immediately restoring warmth to the skin, of re-establishing a normal pulse, and of putting an end to the state of coldness. Dr. Proust is continuing the experiments begun by Dujardin and Beaumetz.

In the German Parliament it was announced that Prince Bismarck had immediately appointed a Commission, with Dr. Koch and Dr. Petenkofer as presidents, and that this body had already commenced its sittings. It hopes to be able in a few days to deliver its report and recommendations to the Government. It is believed that a stringent system of inspection or revision at the frontiers will be introduced. Professor Virchow remarked that it was a misfortune that the idea had been entertained that the disease was something other than Asiatic cholera. It was hardly possible that the epidemic at Toulon was